The New-York Times.

VOL. XVI.....NO. 4882. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, MARCH 22, 1867. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

Advices to Last Evening by Ocean Telegraph.

A Liberal Reform Bill Promised for Ireland.

Napoleon's Foreign Policy Approved by the Corps Legislatif.

Result of the Parliamentary Elections in Italy.

Rapid Spread of the Insurrection in Thessaly.

GREAT BRITAIN.

A Liberal Reform Bill for Ireland Promised.

LONDON, Thursday, March 21—Evening.

Mr. DISRAELI, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, promises a liberal Reform Bill for Ireland.

FRANCE.

Napoleon's Foreign Policy Sustained.

PARIS, Thursday, March 21.

The foreign policy of the Emperor, which has been under discussion for some time in the Corps Legislatif, has been indorsed by an overwhelming majority.

ITALY.

The Parliamentary Elections.

FLORENCE, Thursday, March 21.

The general elections have been held. So great was the personal popularity of Gen. GARIBALDI that he was returned for three different cities.

RUSSIA AND BOKHARA.

Temporary Suspension of Hostilities.

ST. PETERSBURGH, Thursday, March 21.

Hostilities between Russia and Bokhara have been temporarily suspended.

TURKEY.

Rapid Spread of the Insurrection in Thessaly.

VIENNA, Thursday, March 21.

Dispatches have been received from the South which indicate that the insurrection against the authority of the Sublime Porte is rapidly spreading throughout Thessaly.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

Financial.

LONDON, Thursday, March 21—Noon.

Consols for money	91
Erie Railway Shares	39¼
United States Five-twenty Bonds	74¼
Illinois Central Shares	78¼

LONDON, Thursday, March 21—Evening.

Consols have advanced ¼ ℔ cent. and closed at 91¼ for money.

American Securities closed at the following figures:

United States Five-twenties	74¼
Illinois Central Shares	78¼
Erie Railway Shares	39¾

FRANKFORT, Thursday, March 21—Evening.

United States Five-twenty Bonds closed here this evening at 77¼ for the issue of 1862, coupon.

Commercial.

LIVERPOOL, Thursday, March 21—Noon.

COTTON—The market opens very dull and with a downward tendency. The sales to-day are estimated at only 5,000 bales. Middling Uplands are quoted at 13¼d. and Middling Orleans at 13¾d.

TRADE REPORT—The advices from Manchester are extremely unfavorable, the market there for goods and yarns being dull and prices tending downward.

BREADSTUFFS—The market is generally quiet. Corn, however, has declined to 41s. 3d. ℔ quarter for mixed Western.

PROVISIONS—The market is generally unchanged. Lard, however, has declined 3d., and is now quoted at 50s. 6d. ℔ cwt. for American.

PRODUCE—Linseed Oil, £39 ℔ ton; Linseed Cakes, £10 15s. for thin oblong for feeding; Iron, 51s. 6d. for Scotch Pigs.

LIVERPOOL, Thursday, March 21—Evening.

COTTON—The market continued dull and heavy throughout the day, and closed at the following authorized quotations:

Middling Uplands	13¼d.
Middling Orleans	13¾d.

The sales of the day foot up 6,000 bales.

BREADSTUFFS—Oats sold to-day at 3s. 3d. ℔ 45 lbs. for American and Canadian.

PROVISIONS—Beef—Extra Prime Mess, 127s. 6d. ℔ 304 lbs. Tallow—American, 44s. 3d. ℔ cwt. Lard—50s. 9d. ℔ cwt. for American.

PRODUCE—The market is quiet. Spirits Turpentine, 37s. 3d. ℔ cwt. Ashes—Pots, 33s. 6d. ℔ cwt.

MARINE NEWS.

Arrival Out.

QUEENSTOWN, Thursday, March 21—Noon.

The Cunard freight steamship *Tarifa*, Capt. LONGLAND, from New-York, touched here early this morning, *en route* to Liverpool.

Marine Disaster.

LIVERPOOL, Thursday, March 21—Evening.

Information has been received here that the bark *L. A. Nichols*, Capt. FORD, which left Cardiff on the 18th of January for Havana, was wrecked at Teneriffe—no date. No further particulars have been received.

Gen. Sickles at Charleston—Havana Markets.

CHARLESTON, Thursday, March 21.

Gen. SICKLES arrived to-day, and was received with a salute of thirteen guns.

Havana advices to the 14th inst. have been received. Sugar—There is a better feeling in the market and a large business; sales at 7¼@7¾ reals. Molasses quiet at 5@6 reals. Exchange firm; 60 days, 14½@15 premium; American, 25@26¼ discount. Freights active and scarce, at 1¼c.@2c. ℔ box, and 8c.@9c. ℔ hhd.

The *Diario* announces the suspension of the Bank of Cuba; liabilities, $500,000.

The Michigan Legislature.

DETROIT, Mich., Thursday, March 21.

In the State Senate, yesterday, Gov. CRAPO's veto on the *Port Huron* and Lansing Railroad bill, was voted upon, and resulted in the bill being lost, lacking one vote. This morning the Governor sent to the Senate the vetoes of twenty railroad bills, on the same grounds as the former veto. The Senate took a vote on two of the bills, but lacked strength to pass them. The others were tabled. This probably ends the project of building railroads in this State, by taking the municipalities by violence.

Movements of Troops from Oswego.

OSWEGO, Thursday, March 21.

The troops stationed at Fort Ontario, belonging to the Fourth Regiment United States Infantry, have been ordered by the War Department to Omaha to participate in the Summer campaign against the Indians. They have been relieved here by a detachment of the Forty-second Regiment Veteran Reserve Corps, from Hart's Island, New-York.

FORTIETH CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

SENATE.... WASHINGTON, Thursday, March 21.

Mr. MORTON presented several memorials of the Minnesota Legislature, which were appropriately referred.

MILITARY ROADS IN WISCONSIN.

Mr. HOWE presented the memorial of the Wisconsin Legislature, for aid in the construction of military roads, which was referred.

INCREASED COMPENSATION.

Mr. WILLIAMS, from the Finance Committee, reported the House joint resolution to extend to the employes of the first division of the Currency bureau the benefits of the resolution giving 20 per cent. extra compensation to certain employes of the Government, with a recommendation that it be indefinitely postponed.

It was indefinitely postponed.

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTE.

On motion of Mr. FESSENDEN, the Chair was authorized to fill two existing vacancies in the Regents of the Smithsonian Institute.

TAX ON WRAPPING PAPER.

Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, reported from the Finance Committee, the joint resolution exempting wrapping-paper made from wood or corn-stalks from the Internal Revenue tax.

It was considered and passed, and goes to the President.

BOUNTY FOR MISSOURI TROOPS.

Mr. WILSON, from the Military Committee, reported a joint resolution placing certain troops of Missouri on an equal footing with other troops in relation to the bounty.

Mr. DRAKE called for its immediate consideration.

After discussion, in which Messrs. DRAKE, HENDERSON, CORBETT and TRAVER participated, the joint resolution passed.

THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER.

Mr. ANTHONY, from the Committee on Printing, reported a resolution to print 5,000 copies of the report of Gen. HUMPHREY on the physics and hydraulics of the Mississippi River, and the protection of the alluvial region from overflow. Passed.

THE PRINTING-PAPER CONTRACTS.

Mr. ANTHONY introduced a resolution instructing the Committee on Printing to inquire if there be any deficits in the accounts of the late Superintendent of Printing; whether he made a contract prejudicial to the Government; whether he bought more paper than he should have bought, &c.

Mr. ANTHONY explained the object of this resolution to be to remove certain false impressions, created by newspapers, as to the conduct of the late Superintendent in making purchases of paper. He read a letter from Mr. WENDELL, the gentleman referred to, denying the allegations made against him, and requesting the investigation called for by the Committee. The resolution was adopted.

VESSELS FOR BELLIGERENTS.

Mr. CHANDLER, from the Committee on Commerce, reported a bill authorizing American citizens to dispose of vessels to friendly belligerents under certain circumstances. At the request of Mr. SUMNER, it was laid over for the present.

AMENDMENT OF THE BANKRUPT ACT.

Mr. TRUMBULL introduced a bill to amend the Bankrupt Bill by repealing the provision requiring the Chief Justice of the United States to appoint the Registers of Bankruptcy, and providing that the Registers shall be appointed by the United States District Courts.

Mr. TRUMBULL said this measure has the sanction of the Chief Justice.

At the request of several Senators the bill was laid over for the present.

THE TAX ON WOOD AND CORN PAPER.

Mr. SHERMAN moved to reconsider the vote by which the bill exempting from internal tax wrapping paper made from wood or corn-stalks, which was passed.

He desired to offer an amendment imposing a tax of ten per cent. on all State, municipal or corporation notes and scrip issued by any National Bank.

Mr. SHERMAN sent to the Chair to be read a letter from the Secretary of the Treasury stating that the National Banks in New-Orleans were issuing shinplasters and scrip as currency.

The vote was reconsidered and the amendment was agreed to.

Mr. TRUMBULL moved an amendment exempting from internal revenue tax ladders made wholly from wood.

Mr. MORRILL moved to substitute for the word "ladders" the words "all articles manufactured of wood."

This was disagreed to.

The bill as amended by Mr. SHERMAN was then passed, and goes to the House for concurrence.

PRIVATE RELIEF BILL.

Mr. WILLIAMS called up a joint resolution directing the Secretary of the Interior to suspend the operation of an act for the relief of the heirs of JOHN E. BOULIGNY, passed during the last session of Congress.

After debate, Mr. JOHNSON moved to postpone until to-morrow, and the motion prevailed.

CHOCTAW AND CHICKASAW INDIANS.

On motion of Mr. POMEROY, the unfinished business of yesterday, which was the bill to authorize the sale of certain stocks in possession of the Government, held in trust for the Chickasaw and Choctaw Indians, was debated and passed.

DUTIES ON STEAM AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

Mr. MORGAN, from the Finance Committee, reported favorably on the joint resolution to remit or refund duties on steam agricultural machinery imported as models or for purposes of experimenting.

It was postponed until to-morrow.

PAYMENT FOR SLAVES.

Mr. TRUMBULL called up the joint resolution to suspend further proceedings under the act to appoint Commissioners to pay loyal slaveowners for slaves enlisted in the army.

Mr. DAVIS took the floor and spoke at length in opposition to the resolution. He characterized it as the first step in the direction of repudiation, being a breach of the plighted faith of the Government.

Mr. SAULSBURY said he could not vote to pay for negroes, because he did not think the Government had any right to take them or enlist them. He would not vote a dollar to reimburse himself for personal losses, nor accept a dollar if voted to him; he hoped no slaveholder in the United States would accept a dollar of it.

The joint resolution was then passed—yeas 32, nays 7. The nays were Messrs. Buckalew, Davis, Doolittle, Johnson, Patterson of Tennessee, Van Winkle and Willey. Mr. Saulsbury voted yea.

A PORT OF DELIVERY.

Mr. CAMERON introduced a bill to establish a port of delivery at Chester, Penn., in the District of Philadelphia, with a surveyor at a salary of $500 per annum, which was passed.

THE PARIS EXPOSITION.

On motion of Mr. WILSON it was resolved that the Committee on Foreign Relations be instructed to consider the expediency of passing a resolution expressive of the sense of the nation that the American Department of the World's Exhibition at Paris shall not be opened on the Sabbath day.

INCREASE OF SALARIES.

The House bill to include the employes of the Quartermaster's and Commissary Departments with those whose salaries are increased twenty per cent. by the resolution of last session, came from the House, and, on motion of Mr. WILLIAMS, was indefinitely postponed.

The Senate, at 4:30 o'clock, went into Executive session, and soon after adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The reading of the journal having been dispensed with, Mr. SCHENCK, on leave, introduced a joint resolution to extend to the employes of the Quartermaster's and Subsistence Departments at Washington the provisions of the joint resolution giving twenty per cent. additional compensation to certain employes in the civil service of the Government at Washington.

It includes mechanics, laborers, watchmen and other employes of these Departments.

Mr. HOLMAN suggested its extension to laborers in the navy-yards, &c.

Mr. SCHENCK explained that there had been an advance of wages made to those laborers which brought them up to a point as high as if they had had twenty per cent. added to their original pay.

Mr. JULIAN stated that they had had no recent increase, and that they were absolutely starving from the insufficiency of their pay to support their families.

Mr. BENJAMIN suggested its extension to the employes in the Government Printing Office, and Mr. CHANLER to the laborers in the Patent Office.

To these and to other suggestions Mr. SCHENCK replied that while he would not oppose such extensions, if they were found to be proper, still his proposition simply covered two cases. The construction of the Department had been adverse to the claims of these employes, while they were certainly intended to be included. He moved the previous question.

The previous question was seconded, and the joint resolution was passed without a division.

UNITED STATES COURTS IN NEBRASKA.

The Speaker proceeded, as the first business in order in the morning hour, to the call of Committees for reports.

Mr. WILSON, of Iowa, from the Judiciary Committee, reported back the Senate bill to provide for a District and Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Nebraska, with an amendment giving the Judge of the Eighth Circuit $1,000 additional salary to defray his traveling expenses.

After discussion between Messrs. WILSON, ELDRIDGE, BOUTWELL and SPALDING, the amendment was rejected and the bill passed.

THE NEW-YORK CUSTOM-HOUSE INVESTIGATION TESTIMONY.

Mr. HULBURD, Chairman of the Committee on Public Expenditures, stated that the Committee had taken testimony which apparently inculpated one or more members of the Senate, and that the Committee deemed it proper to report it to the House, so that such action might be taken as comported with the courtesy due from one House to the other. He offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the House having been informed by one of its Committees that testimony has been brought to the knowledge of said Committee, which testimony apparently inculpates one or more members of the Senate, the House, therefore, directs that all such testimony be transmitted to the Senate for its information.

Mr. SPALDING inquired whether the resolution contemplated any further continuance of this session.

Mr. HULBURD replied that it did not.

Mr. TABER stated that as one of the minority of the Committee he did not agree to the report. The evidence was to his mind entirely insufficient to base such a resolution upon, and he asked that it should be read to the House.

Mr. HULBURD stated that the report just submitted was based on the testimony taken by the Committee last session, together with the evidence of one witness who had appeared before the Committee of the present Congress, and if the House should require the reading of all the testimony it would probably occupy six days.

Mr. ELDRIDGE inquired of Mr. HULBURD why he would not state the facts so that the House might act understandingly, and not send a virtual impeachment of one or more Senators, without knowing the testimony on which the action is founded.

Mr. HULBURD had not the slightest objection to having the testimony read. The Committee had reflected somewhat on the subject, and had come to the conclusion that it was more courteous, more decorous, and would give less offense not to have the testimony read, but to have it transmitted to the Senate for its information and action.

Mr. BROOKS objected to the use of the words "apparently inculpating Senators." Inculpating was a very hard word, and he submitted that the House was not quite prepared to use it in reference to Senators. He was quite satisfied that the matter should be referred to the Senate for its action, but no language should be used that could be considered discourteous. He suggested that instead of the words "apparently inculpating," the words "affecting or having reference to" be used, and be modified.

Mr. TABER stated that the testimony taken by the Committee at the last session affecting those Senators [understood to be Mr. DOOLITTLE, and Mr. PATTERSON, of Tennessee—Reporter] had already been published in the New-York papers, and was, therefore, within the cognizance of the Senate. The testimony taken at this session, and on which the resolution was based, should be read to the House.

Mr. BROOMALL, another member of the Committee, stated he had no objection to the testimony being read, but he wished it distinctly understood that the majority of the Committee did not volunteer the publicity sought to be given to the testimony.

Mr. BINGHAM inquired how the Senate could take action upon it without having it read, and thereby giving it publicity.

Mr. BROOMALL replied that that was a matter for the Senate itself to determine, but he did not see what would prevent the Senate having the testimony read with closed doors.

Mr. NOELL, another member of the Committee, declared himself willing to agree to the resolution without hearing the testimony of all the witnesses. He had only heard the testimony of one witness examined this session, and he did not deem it sufficient to justify the resolution. He did not understand that a Committee charged with certain specific duties had the right to go outside of these duties, and to constitute itself into a grand inquisition into the conduct of citizens generally.

The Speaker stated that it was too late to make the point of order, and even if it had been in time he would have overruled it, because the whole subject of the administration of the New-York Custom-house was referred to that Committee.

After some further discussion, the previous question was moved and seconded, and the resolution agreed to.

Mr. HUBBARD then reported the following resolution:

Resolved, That it is the sense of this House that HENRY A. SMYTHE should be immediately removed from the office of Collector of the Port of New-York, and that the Clerk of the House cause a certified copy of this resolution to be laid before the President of the United States.

Mr. BUTLER opposed the resolution. There was one way by which this House should demand the removal of a high officer, that was by impeachment. There was no other way. The House did not request the removal of all officers of his superior, or of his accomplice, or of his co-conspirator, but demand it in the name of the people of the United States, of the high court of justice established by the Constitution for the purpose of trying such questions. He did not want this House to adopt the precedent of the British Parliament in intimating to the King that we have no confidence in his officers, and humbly imploring His Gracious Majesty to be kind enough to listen to the voice of his faithful Commons.

Mr. RANDALL expressed the opinion that the resolution was unusual, and uncalled for.

Mr. BUTLER asked Mr. RANDALL what should be done if the President refuses to remove Mr. SMYTHE?

Mr. RANDALL replied that if the President did what was right he would tell the House if it passed the resolution to mind its own business. [Laughter.] He concurred in the opinion that Mr. SMYTHE should be removed—if not for malfeasance, certainly for unfitness.

The morning hour here expired, and the resolution went over until to-morrow.

THE SOUTHERN RELIEF BILL.

The House then, by a vote of 73 to 57, went into Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, with Mr. BLAINE in the chair, and resumed the consideration of the Senate joint resolution, appropriating one million of dollars for the relief of the destitute people in the south.

All general debate being ordered to be closed in two minutes, Messrs. BANKS and BINGHAM withdrew their pending amendments.

Mr. BINGHAM then offered an amendment to strike out of the joint resolution the words appropriating "one million of dollars," and inserting these words: "And to that end the Secretary of War is hereby authorized and directed, through the Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau, to apply so much as he may deem necessary for the purposes aforesaid of the unexpended moneys heretofore appropriated to supply freedmen and refugees with provisions or rations."

Mr. BINGHAM explained that if the amendment was adopted the bill would not make an additional appropriation of one dollar, but would simply enable the Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau to extend relief, according to the terms of the original resolution, to such as are famishing for want of bread in the Southern States.

Mr. BUTLER made a speech against the amendment and the joint resolution, declaring that it was intended to aid in this way the able-bodied white rebels who were loafing round corner grocery stores, refusing to work, while the mudsills of the North were forced to work. How long, he asked, should the mudsills of the North support in lazy, whisky-drinking idleness the aristocracy of the South? He desired to enter his protest against the bill in whatever form it came, even if by legislative experience—he was about to say chicanery—he was cut off with "five minutes." Referring to the speech of Mr. WOODBRIDGE some days since, in which he quoted the text "Vengeance is mine and I will repay." Mr. BUTLER said that according to that idea the Almighty was working out his vengeance among those very people around Richmond, Salisbury, Millen and Andersonville, who had stood by Union soldiers dying of starvation. He thought that a little starvation would give them an idea of the suffering which they had witnessed without striving to alleviate.

Mr. SPAULDING supported the joint resolution. He confessed to having had some wavering of opinion in reference to it, although the universal sentiment of charity prevailed with him; but when gentlemen on the other side made elaborate argument against it, and one gentleman (Mr. WOOD) remarked that this appropriation of $1,000,000 was a premium for the persecution of the rebels, he was brought to a stand. He could fully appreciate the feeling of the gentleman just before him, (Mr. COVODE,) whose son had been reduced to a point of starvation in one of the rebel prisons.

Mr. COVODE, interrupting, remarked that he had sent quite a number of packages of provisions to the South while prisoners were starving there. He had sent them with due care through Gen. BUTLER at Fortress Monroe, but not one ounce had ever reached the prisoners. He would regard that as his donation to the Southern people.

Mr. SPALDING, resuming, repeated the remark that he could appreciate the force of the appeal made by the gentleman (Mr. COVODE.) No one could contemplate the scenes that took place in rebel prisons, without emotions of horror; not only were prisoners starved but they were shot dead after they were induced by offers of food to cross the dead lines. He (Mr. SPALDING) had had his two only sons dragged to a rebel prison. They were not, to be sure, reduced to the point of starvation, but they were doomed to very much suffering. If, however, they had suffered as his friend's (Mr. COVODE) sons had suffered, and if the men who were responsible for it came to his door-stone on the point of starvation, he could not but respect the appeal to his humanity.

Mr. WOODBRIDGE, for the purpose of showing that the Union soldiers who had suffered in rebel prisons were themselves in favor of this bill, read from the NEW-YORK TIMES a letter from a soldier now living in Rutland, Vt.

Mr. LOGAN, while not considering that as an argument, quoted against it the resolutions adopted in the meeting of the associations of the Grand Army of the Republic in Washington, New-York and elsewhere.

Mr. WOODBRIDGE declared that if such associations consisted of soldiers, they were wanting in the first element that distinguished a coward from a brave man. [Applause on the floor.]

Mr. BROOMALL supported the amendment offered by Mr. BINGHAM and trusted it would be adopted, and that the joint resolution as thus amended would be passed.

Mr. LOGAN, in reply to Mr. WOODBRIDGE, could not see what the question of bravery and soldiery conduct had to do with the passage or defeat of the resolution. He disliked to hear those remarks of the gentleman from Vermont. He did not think they came in good grace from a man who had never had the opportunity of testing his courage, so as to know whether he was a brave man or not. If this resolution passed, he would propose that like aid be granted to those who are suffering from inundation in the Ohio and Mississippi valleys.

Mr. BUTLER, referring to the intimation made by Mr. WOODBRIDGE the other day—that he (BUTLER) was not a statesman—said he agreed that he had just escaped being a statesman by failing to be elected to the Thirty-ninth Congress. [Laughter.]

Mr. WOODBRIDGE denied that he had said any such thing.

Mr. BUTLER—Then the gentleman from Vermont means to say that I am a statesman. I am very much obliged to him. [Laughter.] As to the action of the soldiers of the Grand Army of the Republic, I received from them, unsolicited, a resolution approving of my course, and so long as I have the approval of the soldiers of the army, I can very well do without that of those who wore out the soft cushions of this House during the entire war. [Laughter from the Democratic side.]

The debate went on for a considerable time, and with some considerable asperity of feeling, and was participated in by Messrs. SCHENCK, LAWRENCE, of Ohio, PILE, MILLER, FARNSWORTH, BROOMALL, SHELLABARGER, BUTLER and BENJAMIN.

In the course of the debate Mr. BUTLER spoke of Mr. BINGHAM as having gone over to the other side of the House, not only in body, but in spirit; and reminded him of what "that great and good man," President JOHNSON, had done while Provisional Governor of Tennessee, in taxing wealthy rebels to support poor families.

Mr. BINGHAM, in noticing his allusions, said it does not become a gentleman who recorded his vote fifty times [Mr. ELDRIDGE suggested fifty-seven times] for the arch-traitor of the rebellion for the Presidency of the United States to undertake to cast an imputation either on my integrity or on my honor. I repel with scorn and contempt any utterance of that kind by any man, whether he be the hero of Fort Fisher taken, or the hero of Fort Fisher not taken. [Roars of laughter on both sides of the House, the Democratic side of the House manifesting a peculiar enjoyment of the scene.]

Mr. BINGHAM—I also stand here, Sir, in the name of the American people, to repel with scorn the attempt to levy charities by confiscation in violation of the Constitution of my country. That, Sir, is the proposition which the gentleman, (BUTLER) dares to utter in an American Congress in the sacred name of charity. [Applause and laughter.]

Mr. BUTLER rose to reply, but the Chairman announced that the time to which the House had limited debate had expired.

Mr. BUTLER asked the privilege of the House to reply to the gentleman from Ohio.

The Chairman said the gentleman could not ask that privilege of the House when the House was in Committee of the Whole.

Mr. ELDRIDGE expressed the hope that the gentleman from Massachusetts would get the opportunity he asked. It was a subject which his (ELDRIDGE's) side of the House would like to have ventilated.

The Chairman said that the Committee would have to rise for that purpose, as the Committee was acting under a direct order of the House, closing debate.

The Committee rose, having first agreed to Mr. BINGHAM's amendment, offered when the House went first into Committee to-day.

Mr. BUTLER then asked unanimous consent to speak for ten minutes.

Mr. ELDRIDGE expressed the hope that the House would not "bottle up" the gentleman from Massachusetts. [Laughter.]

Unanimous consent having been given, Mr. BUTLER expressed his infinite obligations to the House, for its kindness, and said: I have never concealed the fact which is now so offensively put forward that I voted for JEFFERSON DAVIS in the Convention of my party fifty-seven times. I thought him the representative man of the South, and hoped thereby to save the threatened disunion which appeared in the distance. I was foiled and disunion came. The difference between me and the honorable gentleman from Ohio is this, that while JEFFERSON DAVIS was a Senator of the United States and was claiming to be a friend of the Union I supported him, while the gentleman, Mr. BINGHAM, supports him while he is a traitor. I have changed my support. [Laughter.] I saw the error of my ways and repented. But I did not expect a blow to be aimed at me in that direction from the side of the House which supported him then, has supported him ever since, and is still supporting him and his friends. [Laughter and applause.] (Mr. BINGHAM's seat is on the Democratic side of the House—Reporter.) I did not mean to impugn the honor or integrity of the gentleman from Ohio, I only said that I thought he was leading the other side of the House.

Mr. BINGHAM—If the gentleman had qualified his words by saying he thought so, I should not have said one word.

Mr. BUTLER—I never speak anything I do not think. [Laughter and applause.] I will try to repeat the words I used. I said the gentleman had gone in spirit, as he had gone in body, over to the other side of the House. I thought so then, I think so now; I said so then, I say so now, [laughter,] and I cannot take it back, Sir. [Manifestations of encouragement.] The gentleman has had the good taste to attack me for the reason that I could not do any more injury to the enemies of my country. I did the best I could; other men of more ability could do more; and no man is ready to give them higher plaudit for their valor, their discretion and their conduct than myself. Because I could not do more I felt exceedingly chagrined. If during the war the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. BINGHAM] did as much as I did in that direction, I should be glad to recognize that much done; but the only victim of the gentleman's prowess that I know of, was an innocent woman hanged upon the scaffold. His only victim in the war was one Mrs. SURRATT. I can sustain the memory of Fort Fisher, if he and his associates can sustain him in the blood of a woman tried by a Military Commission, and condemned without sufficient evidence in my judgment.

Mr. BINGHAM asked and obtained five minutes to reply. He said: After ten years of service in this House gentlemen will look in vain for any remarks of mine personal to mortal man on this floor save when I was gratuitously assailed by others. I have observed the amenity of debate and the amenity of personal conduct out of the House in such form, I trust, as entitles me to the respect and consideration of those who know me best. But the gentleman (BUTLER) while he talks of matters of taste, and chooses to constitute himself my judge touching the integrity of my conduct as a sworn representative of the people, and when he comes to make his reply to me, feeling that he had done a dishonor to himself and an injustice to me, undertakes to qualify his rash judgment by saying that he only said he thought so. Sir, if he had said at first that he thought so, it never would have disturbed my equanimity, for I would have concerned myself just as much about what he thought, as I would about who killed cock robin. [Laughter.] The gentleman has shown the same want of consideration for the rights of others in the remarks which he has just made by favor of the House. By what right does he constitute himself a judge to say of me, and to say of men who were his peers in the field of conflict, when the earth quaked, that the blood of innocence is on my hands. Does the gentleman mean to say by his sweeping judgment that it is also on the hands of those brave men who were constituted by the warrant of your President, a Court to pronounce that final judgment, without which nobody could have been executed. Sir, I repel it in the language of a man, the latchet of whose shoes the gentleman was not worthy to unloose, who said that we should patiently hear first, and consider and pronounce judgment afterward. In the language of the great Lord High Chancellor of England, notwithstanding the utterance of a cynical poet that he was, the greatest, wisest, meanest of mankind. I will say, that whether the blood of innocence is on my hands or not, I leave to the charitable speeches of men and to future ages. On the great question connected with the assassination of the chosen of the people, by which he was cut down in the presence of his rejoicing countrymen—not for his crimes, but for his virtues—murmuring as his great soul went up to the common Father of us all—charity toward all and malice toward none. It was fit that the means by which his taking off was accomplished, should be ascertained and determined; when summoned to do it, I protested that I was not equal to the task; and those who called me to that work know best with what reluctance I entered upon it. But, with my own present convictions, and with the records that have gone to the country and the world, I defy the gentleman's calumny.

Here the fall of the Speaker's hammer announced the termination of Mr. BINGHAM's five minutes.

Mr. STEVENS moved that the House adjourn, remarking that the members had had enough of this matter. Negatived.

Mr. ROSS suggested that ten minutes additional should be given to Messrs. BINGHAM and BUTLER.

The House again went into Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, Mr. BLAINE in the chair, and resumed the consideration of the joint resolution. The various amendments offered by Messrs. Schenck, Butler, Farnsworth, Pile, Shellabarger, Broomall, Logan and others were acted upon and rejected.

An amendment offered by Mr. LOGAN, providing that the expenditure shall not extend beyond the appropriations already made for the Freedmen's Bureau, was adopted; which caused Mr. SCOFIELD to ask whether the Republican Party was again triumphant.

The Committee then rose and reported the bill, and the House seconded the previous question upon it.

COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION.

Mr. BANKS, from the Committee on Rules, to which was referred the resolution of Mr. BAKER, some days ago, for the appointment of a Committee on Labor, reported a rule that there shall be appointed at each Congress a Committee on Education and Labor, to consist of nine members. Adopted.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS.

The Speaker presented Executive communications, as follows: From the Treasurer of the United States, transmitting an account of the receipts and expenditures for the Post-office Department for 1866. From the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting estimates of appropriations to fulfill treaty stipulations with the Cherokees of the Mississippi. Also resolutions of the Soldiers and Sailors' Union of Washington City.

DUTY ON LIVE STOCK.

Mr. DONNELLY presented the memorial of the Legislature of the State of Minnesota, asking for a repeal of so much of existing laws as imposes a duty on live stock imported into the United States.

ROAD IN MINNESOTA.

Mr. WINDOM presented a memorial of the Legislature of Minnesota, for a grant of lands to aid in the construction of a wagon-road from the western line of the State of Minnesota to Helena, in the Territory of Montana.

MILEAGE OF MEMBERS.

Mr. WILSON, of Iowa, from the Committee on the Judiciary, to which was referred the inquiry of the Speaker as to the mileage of members of the Fortieth Congress, reported that members who were members of the Thirty-ninth Congress are not entitled to receive any payment on account of mileage until the first day of the session, commencing the first Monday in December, 1867.

WITHDRAWAL OF FRENCH TROOPS FROM MEXICO.

The Speaker also presented messages from the President, transmitting information in reference to the withdrawal of French troops from Mexico; to the imprisonment and treatment of American citizens in Great Britain or its Provinces, and in reference to the late trial of American citizens in Canada, which were referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

The effort to get a vote this evening on the passage of the bill for the relief of Southern destitution having been tried and abandoned, the House, at 5:50 o'clock, adjourned.

NEW-YORK.

AFFAIRS AT THE STATE CAPITAL.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Thursday, March 21, 1867.

Among the bills called up in the House to-day, which had been reported from the Sub-Committee, was the one to establish

A LEGAL GAZETTE

in the City and County of New-York. It provides that "GEORGE H. STOUT, ARTHUR JOHNES and JOHN J. DAVENPORT, with their associates, and all other persons who may hereafter be holders of the stock hereinafter mentioned, shall be a body corporate by the name of the 'New-York Gazette Company,' with power by their corporate name to purchase, lease, hold and mortgage real estate, &c. The business of the corporation shall be the publishing of a daily law paper in the City of New-York, on a capital stock of not less than $15,000."

Mr. JACOBS, of Kings, moved to recommit the bill to the Committee of the Whole. He said he regretted to do this, but felt it due to his constituency not to let this bill pass the House with so little consideration. He said it was intended to legalize a measure to put from one to two hundred thousand dollars per year into the pockets of certain parties. Against this proceeding the NEW-YORK TIMES, the *Evening Post*, and other papers had protested.

Mr. TRAVIS, of Westchester, said that the most eminent members of the legal profession were earnest in requesting the passage of the bill.

Mr. D. P. WOOD, of Onondaga, favored the bill, but also favored its consideration in Committee of the Whole. He deemed it an important measure. But it might be better to amend the bill somewhat, and opportunity should be given if desired.

Messrs. WILBER, OAKEY and BALLARD spoke in favor of the measure, claiming that the advertising rates now charged are too high, and a reform is demanded.

Mr. JACOBS protested earnestly against pushing the bill in this way ahead of its order. It was utterly unfair, he thought. He said it had been put forward and printed very much ahead of bills introduced long before it. His protests were of no avail, however. The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading by a very large majority.

CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

By a two-thirds vote the third reading of bills was suspended in the Assembly, in order to take up the Convention Bill, which had been set down as the special order at noon. The bill, as reported to the Senate by the Conference Committee, and as duly passed two days since by the Upper House, was read through. The provisions which were decided upon by the Committee of Conference are so well known that a synopsis is unnecessary.

Mr. HISCOX, (Rep.,) of Onondaga, said that he considered it due to himself to state that he dissented from the report of the Committee, inasmuch as that differed from the original Assembly bill, and would leave it to other members of the Committee to explain the bill.

Mr. LITTLEJOHN, of Oswego, rose to explain the compromise which the Conference Committee had decided upon, and did so concisely. For himself, he said he was opposed to engrafting negro suffrage upon the bill, but a majority of the Senate, and many in the Assembly, demanded it, and he was overruled.

Mr. J. L. PARKER, of Cayuga, said he had opposed the election of thirty-two delegates at large, and he was opposed to it still. He said it was thought by some, and among them men whose opinions he much respected, that no Convention had been called for by the people. If it had not, then we are acting on our own responsibility solely. Let us then act strictly under the present Constitution. He believed the principle of electing delegates at large was in contravention of the Constitution. He had not believed that delegates were officers, and had therefore been in favor of allowing negroes to vote. It was not too late to do justice. He called for a division of the question, that the vote should be taken first upon the election of delegates at large, and then upon the election of delegates by Senatorial Districts.

The Speaker ruled that such a division could not be made. The proposition for delegates at large having been acted upon by both Houses, it had become a law.

Mr. PARKER admitted the correctness of the ruling, and then asked that another division be made, so as to vote first upon the Senatorial Districts and then on the negro suffrage.

Mr. SMITH, of Albany, took issue against the ruling.

Mr. WEED, (Dem.,) of Clinton, deemed the ruling correct. He was a member of the Conference Committee, and dissented from the report of it. He differed from the majority of the Committee upon the manner of electing the 128 delegates. There were seven Senatorial Districts known to be Republican, which were entitled to but three delegates, according to the Assembly apportionment, which were to be given four delegates each. This he pronounced an outrage upon the Democratic Party. Where are the seven Democrats to balance this number of Republicans? He said the seven would be thrust into the Convention without any authority whatever. He thought the City and County of New-York interested in this. There the representation was to be restricted. The County of Erie, also, which is entitled to five delegates, was to receive but four. The County of Kings was also to lose one. He claimed that by the measure proposed no less than eleven Democrats were to be legislated out of the Convention. This was why such strenuous exertions were made to secure the election by Senatorial Districts.

Mr. WEED also opposed the bill because of the oath which voters would be obliged to take, if challenged. He deemed it pernicious that men who had left the State to avoid the draft must swear that such was not the case. He knew it would not injure the democracy, but he did not want such an oath put upon the statutes. He did not want any man to vote who was engaged in rebellion. But he thought a special provision against it was but political claptrap. He spoke of negro suffrage, saying that as the House had once so emphatically declared against it, he did not feel at liberty to vote for incorporating it in the report of the Committee.

Mr. PRINCE, Democrat, of Erie, declared against the bill. He had hoped a Convention Bill would pass, but if one was not passed until the last trump of Gabriel should sound, he would not vote for this.

Mr. BIGELOW, Republican, of Jefferson, hoped the bill, as reported by the Committee of Conference, would pass. He thought it had been long enough talked about. He discussed the features of the bill at considerable length, and pronounced in favor of allowing the negro to vote. Speaking of the manner of electing the delegates, he said it was a foolish idea that many had come to entertain, that the people do not ramify beyond an Assembly District. He thought all representatives, whether elected by Senate or Assembly Districts, were alike near to the people.

Mr. HENRY SMITH, Republican, of Albany, did not regard this as a party question. The duty we have is a solemn and sacred one—not a party obligation. Mr. SMITH opposed election by Senatorial districts. He thought such election would not guaranty any better men than the other method. He did not agree with Mr. WEED that it would not give equal representation; he thought that depended on the apportionment. But it was claimed that it would give greater and better men. We don't want great men. We want men to represent the people. As to negro suffrage, he said he was in favor of allowing all human beings, who possessed sufficient judgment, to vote. But he recognized the fact that there must be always a ruling class. But who determines who compose this ruling class? Clearly the expressed judgment of the people, as set forth in the Constitution and in popular votes held within a few years past.

Mr. BIGELOW asked if the gentleman considered the two hundred thousand colored soldiers as belonging to the ruling class?

Mr. SMITH responded that he thought them entitled to the highest respect and admiration. And he would give them the highest prerogatives, if it were possible. But he couldn't speak for other men or for the people at large. He opposed the bill because of the test oath which it contains. He was also opposed to it because of the absurd provisions therein contained for the government of the proposed Convention when it should assemble. He would not vote for the bill with such provisions.

Mr. RANSOM, Democrat of New-York, opposed the bill, giving six reasons therefor, after which the previous question was moved and carried.

The vote being then taken upon agreeing with so much of the report of the Committee as provided for the election of delegates by Senatorial districts, the same was disagreed to.

By a motion of Mr. CREAMER, Democrat, of New-York, the question was further divided, and the vote upon allowing negroes to vote was taken separately. It was lost; 45 yeas to 73 nays.

Another division resulted in voting upon the test oath provision apart from the rest of the bill as reported. This was carried; yeas 65, nays 52.

The remainder of the report was agreed to; yeas 69, nays 42.

GENERAL RAILROAD AID BILL.

In the Senate Mr. O'DONNELL's bill granting aid to the extent of $5,000 per mile to any railroad in the State that shall construct and complete twenty miles of road during the year not within ten miles of a parallel road, was ordered to a third reading by a decisive vote, only ten Senators voting against the bill. It was ably advocated in the Committee of the Whole by Senators O'DONNELL, LOW, ANDREWS, GODDARD, CAMPBELL, PARSONS and BENNETT, and was opposed by Senators KLINE and HUMPHREY. This bill has been carried solely upon its merits, for when Senator O'DONNELL first introduced it it met with no favor; in fact the Senator had to use some hard words to the Railroad Committee to get even a report for consideration of the Senate, Senators LOW and PLATT being in favor and Senators HUMPHREY, SUTHERLAND and WILLIAMS opposed to reporting the bill. It is a small sum, and will encourage some very worthy railroads in regions of the State that need its fostering care.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.... ALBANY, Thursday, March 21.

BILLS REPORTED.

Extending the jurisdiction of the Surrogate's Court.

Amending the Rochester Dog Tax Law.

Amending the law relative to the sale of unpaid taxes.

Authorizing the Durango Silver Mining Company to issue preferred stock.

Authorizing the completion of unfinished business in the Orange County Surrogate's Court.

Against the bill for the protection of hotel-keepers and others. Laid on the table.

By Mr. LOW—Against the Lexington-avenue Railroad Bill. Agreed to.

By Mr. LOW—Against authorizing the construction of an elevated railroad in New-York. Agreed to.

Against the Bulkhead Railway Bill, New-York. Agreed to.

Authorizing the extension of the Southside Railroad, Long Island.

For the relief of the Niagara Street Railroad, Buffalo.

To facilitate the construction of the Plattsburgh and Whitehall Railroad.

To enable certain railroad corporations to use passenger state-rooms and charge for the same.

Extending the time for the completion of the West Shore Railroad.

Against the New-York Elevated Railroad bill. (Second bill.) Agreed to.

By Mr. ANDREWS—Amending the charter of the Merchants' Exchange and Newsroom of New-York. Ordered to a third reading.

To refund to the Cornell University the amount paid by EZRA CORNELL to the Genesee College.

For the better protection of emigrants arriving at the Port of New-York.

The Watertown Public School Bill.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. CHAMBERS—To regulate the ferry between Rondout and Rhinebeck.

By Mr. PARSONS—Authorizing railroad companies to pay their county taxes in counties wherein the same may be assessed.

By Mr. LENT—To incorporate the New-York Petroleum Storage and Transportation Company.

BILLS PASSED.

Incorporating the White Plains Water Works Company.

Authorizing the City of Rochester to borrow $10,000 for school purposes.

The Brooklyn Terrace Bill.

Authorizing the New-York Society for the Relief of the Ruptured and Crippled to hold real and personal estate.

Amending the charter of the village of Lancaster, Erie County.

For the relief of the Buffalo and Detroit Transportation Company.

For the relief of the Buffalo and Cleveland Transportation Company.

Incorporating the Mott Memorial Library of New-York.

To increase the salary of officers and clerks in the office of the Collector of Taxes in New-York.

For the transfer of certain indigent children in Columbia County to the Hudson Orphan Asylum.

Amending the charter of the Rochester Water Works Company.

Amending the general insurance law relative to Mutual Insurance Companies.

A WITNESS IN CONTEMPT.

Mr. STANFORD, rising to a question of privilege, stated that the Committee appointed to investigate as to the alleged canal frauds had caused a subpœna to be served on HENRY HATHAWAY, who failed to respond. He asked the Senate to take action thereon.

Mr. CROWLEY moved that the Sergeant-at-Arms be directed to arrest said HATHAWAY, and deliver him before the bar of the Senate to answer for contempt.

The motion was carried unanimously.

The general bill to aid in the construction of railroads, which levies a direct tax of $750,000, to be appropriated at the rate of $5,000 per mile, when twenty miles of any new railroad shall have been completed, was ordered to a third reading.

Recess.

EVENING SESSION.

ALBANY, Thursday, March 21.

The evening session of the Senate was devoted to the consideration of the bill establishing the Metropolitan Board of Piers and Wharves. The only important amendment made was one limiting the power of Commissioners in assigning piers and wharves for the exclusive use of companies, or for the erection of permanent structures thereon.

The bill was ordered to a third reading, and the Senate adjourned.

ASSEMBLY.

The bill to establish a legal Gazette in New-York City was ordered to a third reading.

BILLS PASSED.

To authorize the Wilkesbarre Coal and Iron Company to hold real estate.

To prevent frauds upon hotel and boarding-house keepers.

In relation to railroads held under lease.

To incorporate the Sing Sing Dry Dock Company.

In relation to the Normal and Training School at Oswego.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

The Constitutional Convention Bill was then taken up and read as amended by the Conference Committee.

Messrs. WEED, HENRY SMITH, RANSOM and PRINCE opposed the bill in its present form. Messrs. PARKER and BIGELOW advocated its passage.

After debate, the question was taken on agreeing to the amendment providing for the election of delegates by Senatorial Districts, and it was lost by a vote of yeas 56, nays 61.

The question was next taken on the amendment allowing negroes to vote for delegates, and it was lost by 45 to 73.

The question was then taken on the amendment applying the test oath to all persons challenged for having been engaged in the rebellion, and it was carried by 65 to 52.

The question was then taken on agreeing with the remainder of the report, and it was adopted by 69 to 42. Recess.

EVENING SESSION.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. BERRYMAN—To amend the charter of the People's Savings Bank of New-York. Also, concerning certain vagrants in New-York.

REPORTS.

To amend the Metropolitan Excise Law, Messrs. TARBOX, CANDEE and BUTTON dissenting.

The Metropolitan Railroad Bill.

Relative to the Troy and Boston Railroad Company.

BILLS PASSED.

To amend the charter of the village of Waterloo. To lay out a highway in West Farms. To authorize supplementary proceedings for the collection of taxes. The General Appropriation Bill. To amend the Johnstown village charter. In relation to the Mott Haven Ferry. To provide for the draining of certain lands in the town of Flushing.

To limit the hours of labor of conductors and drivers on railroad cars. To incorporate the Village of College Point. To authorize the Village of Dunkirk to issue bonds. For the relief of the Children's Aid Society in New-York. To equalize assessments in Lewis County. To amend the act relative to the fees of the clerk of Kings County.

THE BROADWAY RAILROAD.

Mr. GENET moved that the House now go into the Committee of the Whole on the Broadway Railroad Bill. Lost, 42 to 44.

BILLS ADVANCED TO A THIRD READING.

To incorporate the Montague Theatre in Brooklyn.

To incorporate the New-York and Long Island Bridge Company for the construction of a bridge over East River.

To organize the State Board of Public Chambers.

BILLS REPORTED.

Exempting certain firemen in Kings County from taxation.

In relation to contracts of the Mayor and Commonalty of the City of New-York.

To incorporate the Metropolitan Bathing Association.

In relation to the Croton Aqueduct Department.

Adjourned.

New-York Railroad Bills and the Railroad Committee.

ALBANY, Thursday, March 21.

There has been a good deal of excitement here to-day on the question of City railroads. The Senate Railroad Committee had the Metropolitan Transit Bill under consideration. Messrs. B. W. BONNEY and JAMES T. BRADY appeared in opposition, and Gen. SWAIN and others in support of the bill. The Committee decided to grant another hearing on Monday afternoon next.

An attempt was made in the Assembly to make the Broadway Surface Bill a special order. It failed, receiving but forty-two votes.

New-York Republican Union State Convention.

ALBANY, Thursday, March 21.

The Republican Union State Committee met here to-day in regard to a State Convention in connection with the proposed Constitutional Convention. The bill is still a subject of conference between the Assembly and Senate. It was resolved, in case the bill passes, to call a State Convention, to meet at Syracuse on the 10th April, with three delegates from each Assembly District.

DISTURBANCE IN THE MINING REGIONS.

Serious Outrages and Riots in the Coal Districts of Pennsylvania.

Private advices from the Pennsylvania coal regions tell of numerous outrages which are being committed by miners in Schuylkill County. The ruffians, who are mainly Irish, are known throughout the region as the "Molly Maguires." They are banded together in a secret organization for the purpose of controlling the mines, and resort to murder and robbery. The people of the county are greatly excited, and hitherto have been unable to bring offenders to punishment, as the juries in the County Court have been packed by men connected with the desperate gang. Application has been made to Gov. GEARY for an order—in case arrests shall be made—to remove the accused for trial to another county, and the Governor has promised to use all the power at his command in bringing the guilty to justice. It is almost impossible to get information in regard to the desperadoes, and the local newspapers are afraid to publish what facts are known concerning them.

On Friday afternoon last Mr. LITTLEHALES, a Superintendent of one of the mines, was shot through the heart on the road between Thomastown and Mackeysburgh, while returning from Pottsville, where he had been to procure money to pay off the hands under his charge. The murderers, however, got nothing but a few dollars and the Superintendent's watch, as he had not been able to get the funds from Pottsville, which were to be sent on the following day. No clue to the murderers has been obtained. Threats have been made against Superintendents of other mines, who live momentarily in fear of violence. Notices have been posted by the ruffians, of which the following is a specimen:

"MARCH 1, 1867.

"Take notice from this time if you want to live, for I think your time will be very short, so you must look out for all you get, and any man on the colliery until the 20 cents is put on."

[Diagram of a coffin and pistol.]

Four Superintendents have been personally warned to leave, under penalty of death for non-compliance. Several murders have been committed already, numerous houses have been robbed, and the miners generally have stopped work.

The movement excites very great uneasiness among the coal operators, who are taking active measures to secure the arrest of the ringleaders and put a stop to the disturbance, which threatens to be of the most serious character. Gov. GEARY has been applied to to offer a reward of $5,000 for the arrest of the leading men.

This information reaches us from a perfectly authentic source, and is reliable.

The New-York State Temperance Convention.

ALBANY, Thursday, March 21.

The closing proceedings of the State Temperance Convention took place at Tweddle Hall to-night. The hall was densely thronged, and the President of the Society, Mr. SMITH, presided. Addresses were made by Rev. Drs. CUYLER and KNOX, Senator O'DONNELL and HORACE GREELEY. The speakers congratulated the audience on the great progress of the temperance cause, and Senator O'DONNELL predicted that a bill, extending the principles of the Metropolitan law for the enforcement of temperance and Sabbath observance throughout the State, would pass to a third reading in the Senate to-morrow with but five dissenting votes.

Massachusetts Bounties to Soldiers—Arrest of a Forger.

BOSTON, Thursday, March 21.

Paymaster-General MARSHALL, of this State, in his final reports shows that since the beginning of the rebellion Massachusetts paid over thirteen and one-quarter millions of dollars in bounties to soldiers and sailors.

Detective BAKER yesterday arrested a young man named HORACE D. WHITNEY, for forgeries during the last three months, on the Ninth National Bank of New-York City, to the amount of over a thousand dollars.

The Steamer Coquette Lost on the Mississippi.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Thursday, March 21.

The Captain and crew of the steamer *Coquette* have arrived here. She struck a snag at Antania Landing at 2 P. M. on the 20th. The boat and cargo are a total loss. The passengers all escaped.

Execution of Alexander B. Wiley in Pennsylvania.

WILLESBARRE, Penn., Thursday, March 21.

ALEXANDER B. WILEY was hung here, to-day, for the murder of Mrs. MCELWEE, in May last. He declared on the scaffold that he did not intentionally kill her.

The Maryland Legislature.

ANNAPOLIS, Thursday, March 21.

The Maryland Senate Bill, appropriating one hundred thousand dollars for the relief of destitute persons in the South, passed the House to-day.

The Virginia Legislature.

RICHMOND, Thursday, March 21.

The Legislature adjourned to-day until April 10. The State Debt Interest Bill was passed.

A Curious Legal Proposition—Courts in Chili and the United States.

The following letter from Judge BETTS, addressed to the District-Attorney, explains itself:

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES,
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW-YORK,
March 9, 1867.

SAMUEL G. COURTNEY, Esq.—*Sir*: During the 9th of February last you placed in my hands a package of papers from the State Department at Washington, inclosing what purported to be letters rogatory addressed to José Alfonso, Law Judge of the Court of Commerce of the City and Port of Valparaiso, &c., to me, "As the Judge in correspondent position at the residence of Wheeler, Wilson & Co., at New-York," and others named, praying me in that capacity to cause those persons residing in the City of New-York, and being creditors of the petitioner in the said letters rogatory mentioned, "to be duly summoned and notified on judicial propositions," to liberate on (the petitioner's propositions) for settlement," &c.

I immediately opened and perused the dispatch in your presence, and remarked that the letters rogatory asked very vaguely, if at all, for taking testimony in a case on trial in Court; but aimed directly and essentially to coerce the creditors in the suit to compound the action by this method of process, by accepting from the petitioner (debtor) in the action collateral securities for less than the debt actually due by the petitioner, and this upon a previous trial of the cause, the petitioner admits that the creditors refused to compound the indebtment.

Such is the plain import of the petitioner's object and claim of remedy and argument for relief, and he does not, through counsel or his personal intercession, appeal to any evidence in support of his position beyond his own inference that the situation of his creditors will be improved by the compromise offered by the debtor, in the said letters rogatory.

This Court can exercise no jurisdiction over that subject. Its powers are limited strictly to the functions of *taking and returning testimony* as a Commissioner or Notary Public. These are the common law, equity, maritime and national capabilities of the tribunals of general jurisprudence under the usages and customs universally acknowledged in relation to letters rogatory. (1 Rolls Abridg., 530; Hall Adm. Rule, 630; Dunlap Adm. Pr., 302; Conklin Pr., 642, sec. 2; Nelson vs. The U. States, Peters C. C. R., 236; [Note A,] per Judge Washington; 10 Stat. at Large, p. 630, sec. 2.)

That act is the only one relating to the subject in our legislation, and it imparts no other powers than compelling "the witnesses to appear and depose as to appear and testify in Courts." This confers no authority upon the Court rogated to adjudicate on the subject matter involved in the action, and compel its performance.

I do not, therefore, consider I possess competent power to compel the witnesses in this case to comply with the demand or relief sought under the letters rogatory.

I should be personally happy to comply with the request transmitted to me if it fell within my judicial cognizance.

I accordingly leave the papers in your possession, to be disposed of according to the instructions under which they may have been given to your charge.

Most respectfully yours, SAM. R. BETTS.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

Yesterday the members of the Chamber of Commerce met in special session to receive the reports of their Committees on the Usury Laws and on Wharves and Piers. The chair was occupied by Mr. Jonathan Sturges. Hon. Fred. A. Conkling offered the following resolutions, on the subject of the early resumption of specie payment. He asked that the resolutions, when read, should be laid upon the table, to be taken up at the next regular meeting, and then discussed, if discussion were called for:

RESUMPTION OF SPECIE PAYMENTS.

Whereas, The establishment, maintenance and universal recognition of a universal standard and measure of value have long and justly been deemed essential to the growth and development of industry, and the sure and steadfast prosperity of trade and commerce; and,

Whereas, Our national departure from such standard was only dictated and excused by the exigencies and imperative necessities of a gigantic and most costly struggle for the preservation of our national integrity; and,

Whereas, Powerful interests are now striving to perpetuate the qualified national insolvency, thus recognized and legalized, for reasons wholly unconnected with any actual or alleged inability of the Government to resume specie payment; therefore,

Resolved, That in the deliberate judgment of this Chamber it is the clear, imperative dictate of public interest and national honor, that the Federal Treasury shall, at the earliest possible day, resume the payment in coin, or its equivalent, of all its obligations payable on demand or from time to time falling due.

The resolutions when read were laid upon the table as requested.

The following resolutions in respect to the memory of Gen. Strong, late a member of the Chamber, were then read and adopted:

Resolved, That by the death of William K. Strong, the Chamber of Commerce has been deprived of one of its most active, useful and distinguished members.

Resolved, That as an enterprising, enlightened and public-spirited merchant, as a devoted and self-sacrificing patriot, and as a Christian whose piety was ever active in the service of his Divine Master, his life and character will long be held in grateful remembrance.

Resolved, That in testimony of our profound sympathy with the relatives of our departed friend in their bereavement, a copy of these resolutions, duly authenticated, be sent to the family of Mr. Strong.

A resolution was also adopted, expressive of the respect of the Chamber for its late associate, Mr. Mali, of whose virtues Ex-Mayor Opdyke spoke in terms of eulogy.

THE USURY LAWS.

The Committee empowered to draft a memorial to the Legislature on this subject, then offered the following through their chairman:

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
NEW-YORK, March 21, 1867.

To the Honorable the Legislature of the State of New-York, in Senate and Assembly convened:

The memorial of the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New-York respectfully represents:

That the desire is becoming more and more strong in the minds of our business men for a total repeal or very essential reform of the Usury Laws of this State.

Regret is universally expressed that the efforts of citizens have thus far proved unavailing in securing the much needed change in the law.

The Usury Law of this State, which is more stringent and severe than any similar law known of in the whole commercial world, has stood upon our statute books for thirty years.

Your memorialists will, as briefly as practicable, state some of the leading reasons for earnestly asking relief:

The law of 1837, as has heretofore been stated by your memorialists, was no doubt enacted with the laudable purpose of aiding borrowers by diminishing the rate of interest, in the hope of thereby securing greater stability in the movements of money. Indeed, that is the only fair and honorable purpose that should be recognized in originating any usury law. The intention or purpose thus honestly entertained has unfortunately been entirely frustrated.

The law, although framed with the most rigid formality, has produced results the exact reverse of what was designed by the applicants for its enactment. In spite of the existence of this law, we have had from the date of it to the present time, not only in this City, but more or less throughout the State, more violent and distressing, and every way embarrassing fluctuations in the rates of interest than have been known of anywhere else, within this country or Europe, for a century past. In addition to this utter failure in the attainment of any part of the good that was hoped for, the law has conveyed to the commercial communities of Europe an impression that any and all of our financial obligations upon paper, may be more or less impregnated with a hidden usury blemish.

Although a disgraceful stain rests upon the character of any man who sets up a plea of usury, a stain that would deter any high-minded and honorable man from using such pleas, still the forfeiture of the whole sum, under the present law of our State, does now and then present too strong a temptation for frail humanity to resist, and the fear of this infirmity of morals makes the cautious money lender hold back his substance at the very moment of its most imperative need. This feature in the case was most severely felt during the great financial panic of 1857.

After that panic had existed for about two weeks, an association of strong lenders were arranging to come into Wall-street and relieve the pressure by loaning money freely upon a fair increase on the legal rate of interest, but one of their number suggested the danger of our usury laws, and this fear immediately arrested the intended liberal movement. Upon this our money market made one spasmodic bound from one per cent. a month to two, three and finally five per cent. a month, causing a wild and irrational dismay, leading to many distressing failures of merchants and of banks.

But for alarm, which your memorialists verily believe would never have arisen under proper currency laws, the disastrous panic of 1857 could hardly have continued three weeks; instead of which it raged for four months or more, prostrating thousands of commercial men and mechanics, and only came to an end by its own exhaustion.

Your memorialists would respectfully suggest that the repeal of our Usury Laws of 1837, merely retaining the present legal tender rate of 7 per cent. per annum to govern when no other rate has been agreed upon, would enable us to secure the same flexibility and natural ease which, in a self-adjusting manner, corrects or greatly mitigates all the financial disturbances in England.

We should find that the legitimate operation of the law now sought for by your memorialists would be something like this. As any stringency or extra demand for money began to show itself, the banks, when so permitted by the banking laws of the Federal Government, could generally raise the rate of interest as they do in England, and then as money began to increase in cost, borrowers would lessen their demands, taking no more than their present needs absolutely rendered necessary. Speculation would gradually receive a check. Banks could thus economize their means without essentially lessening their earning, and would have money enough for all who absolutely need it.

Active competition among lenders would, at the same time, soon bring down the rate of interest to a moderate scale.

Banks and bankers, no longer enslaved by "circuitous" devices and "mental reservations," would enjoy the proud consciousness that they were at last doing business strictly according to law.

This city forms quite an essential part of the great political framework of the State. Our transactions with the banks of our City alone average eighty-five to ninety millions of dollars per day, in addition to the millions upon millions that are daily turned over by promissory notes and bills of exchange, and book accounts.

When the vast importance of our position in these respects is fairly considered by our fellow-citizens of the interior portions of the State, they will see more and more plainly the benefit which they themselves will derive from aiding us in securing freedom in the movements of our money. The influences of such freedom would permeate for good every avenue of trade in the interior for agricultural, mechanical, and other commodities.

The preëminent importance of the change we are undergoing in the volume of our currency by the National Banking movements, admonishes us of the need of approaching as speedily as we can to a general uniformity of action in our currency laws throughout the United States. Two of our New-England States have made a good beginning recently, by repealing what little they had remaining of Usury Law impediments, thus inviting us to emulate their example.

Your memorialists would respectfully sum up the whole, by indorsing or adopting the opinion of a distinguished writer upon political economy in our own State, that "Usury laws are futile in attaining the end proposed; are inexpedient in relation to public prosperity; are unjust toward holders of capital, and are oppressive toward the needy *borrower*."

This opinion of Prof. McVickar is fully concurred in by every writer upon political economy in either the English or French language.

Your memorialists would respectfully add, in conclusion, that while they would *prefer* an entire abrogation of our present Usury Law, retaining only the seven per cent. per annum to govern, under circumstances herein mentioned, they would, as in duty bound, cheerfully accept any amelioration of the law that may more nearly coincide with the views entertained by your honorable bodies.

C. BARSTOW, Chairman.
GEORGE OPDYKE,
F. A. CONKLING,
WILLIAM E. DODGE.

On motion to accept and adopt the memorial, considerable discussion ensued. Mr. Peter Cooper, one of the Committee, but who had not signed the report, opposed it earnestly. Mr. Caton, a Boston gentleman, was then introduced by Mr. Cooper to give his views on the subject as opposed to any repeal of the existing law against usury. Mr. Caton spoke for a considerable time, and expressed his views freely touching the use and abuse of money, but failed to take hold of the substance of the memorial, or to produce the effect anticipated on the members of the Chamber, who, at the conclusion of his address, indorsed the action of the Committee. Messrs. Dodge, Opdyke and Barstow spoke in its favor. Mr. Cooper's was the only dissenting voice.

WHARVES AND PIERS.

The report of the Committee on Wharves and Piers was then handed in. This was simply further information upon this subject, now under consideration for some time. The document was ordered upon the table, to be taken up with all others upon the subject at an early day. Ex-Mayor Opdyke offered a resolution that a commission be appointed to take up this matter, having suitable powers to investigate it thoroughly and report. Agreed to.

The Chamber then adjourned.

BOARD OF HEALTH.

The regular weekly meeting of the Board of Health was held yesterday afternoon, Mr. Jackson S. Schultz, President, in the chair.

Mr. Dalton, Sanitary Superintendent, presented the following weekly report of the operations of the Sanitary Department:

During the past week the Sanitary Inspectors of the Metropolitan Board of Health in the Cities of New York and Brooklyn have inspected the following premises, viz.: 221 tenement houses, 112 private dwellings, 2 manufactories, 7 workshops and stores, 3 mills and breweries, 1 school, 21 markets, 1 New-York and Harlem Railroad station, 2 fat-melting establishments, 8 slaughter-houses, 4 piers, 1 dumping-ground, 24 violations of Code determined, 16 horse stables, 3 cow stables, 31 piggeries, 8 sunken and vacant lots, 16 yards, courts and areas, 19 waste pipes and drains, 14 cellars and basements, 5 cisterns and cesspools, 27 streets and alleys, 8 sidewalks and gutters, 65 piggeries. Total, 619 inspections. In the course of these inspections they discovered and have reported upon the following causes of complaint: Unhealthy condition of 31 tenement houses, 7 private dwellings, 2 workshops and stores, 1 school, 7 horse stables, 3 sunken and vacant lots, 16 yards, courts and areas, 19 waste-pipes and drains, 2 cisterns and cesspools, 14 cellars and basements, 27 streets and alleys, 6 sidewalks and gutters, and 30 full and offensive privies. The following reports have been received: Whole number, 227; positive, 181; negative, 24; general, 22. Number of reports found correct; number returned for correction, 14; preliminary notices issued by Sanitary Superintendent, 215; number of reports forwarded for orders; number of general reports forwarded; number retained for notices. [illegible] officers have reinspected 28 buildings [illegible] which [illegible] of the 14th [illegible] been served, and have reported whether said orders have been complied with or not. Their returns show that 101 have been complied with and 142 not. The Inspectors have also reinspected 243 buildings or premises regarding which preliminary notices have been issued. Capt. Lord, commanding the Sanitary Company of the Police, returns 196 orders for the abatement of nuisances served since last report; 279 orders previously served have been complied with by owners, and 105 not complied with. Major Bosworth, in charge of the Complaint Office, returns 72 complaints. All referred to Medical Inspecting Officers for investigation and report.

It was resolved to advertise in the several newspapers of the City the proper instructions to the people relative to the importance of vaccination, and directions as to the places where gratuitous vaccination may be had.

On motion of Dr. Stone, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the phrase "contagious diseases," as used in section nineteen of the Health Code, is hereby declared to include the following diseases, viz.: Cholera, yellow fever, small pox, ship or typhus, typhoid and scarlet fevers, and measles.

The President of the Board presented the following document in relation to the recent abortion case:

OFFICE SANITARY SUPERINTENDENT, March 21, 1867.
Hon. Jackson S. Schultz, President Metropolitan Board of Health:

SIR: I beg respectfully to report that in accordance with your instructions I have, in conjunction with the Registrar of Vital Statistics, prosecuted an inquiry into the case of Mrs. Elizabeth E. Kimball, with the result as set forth in the following affidavits:

City and County of New-York, ss.: Elisha Harris, M. D., being duly sworn says: That he is Registrar of Vital Statistics of the Metropolitan Board of Health, and as such Registrar keeps the record of births, marriages and deaths, and issues permits for burial under the rules of said Board, and that all documents, papers in arrests, or records which by law are required to be filed with or kept by the said Board affecting births, marriages and deaths in said City, are by the rules of said Board so filed with and kept by this deponent as Chief of the Bureau of Vital Statistics, and deponent further says, that on the 29th day of January, 1867, application was made at said Bureau for a permit for the burial of the body of Elizabeth E. Kimball, founded on a certificate made and signed by Robert Gambel, one of the Coroners of the City of New-York, which set forth that he, as such Coroner, had on that day held an inquest on the body of the said Elizabeth, and that at such inquest the jurors rendered a verdict that she came to her death from injuries resulting from a fall received Jan. 22, 1867, and that on said certificate a permit was given on which the body of said Elizabeth was, as deponent is informed, removed from this City to Providence, R. I., and deponent further says, that up to this time no return of the inquisition referred to in the certificate aforesaid has been made to, or filed with the said the Metropolitan Board of Health, as is required by law and the rules of said Board. And that deponent, on the 1st day of February last, requested the said Robert Gamble to perform his duty in that respect, and send the inquisition aforesaid, and the verdict of the jurors in said case to deponent to be filed among the records of said Board, and that said Gamble has utterly failed to comply with said request, and the said request has been repeated twice at divers times, he has omitted and failed to file the said inquisition and verdict as aforesaid, and that deponent on one occasion personally demanded the same from said Gamble, and was unable to obtain them or any papers relating to said case.
ELISHA HARRIS.

Sworn to before me this 18th day of March, 1867.
JAMES H. FITCH, Notary Public.

City and County of New-York, ss.: Horatio Paine, M. D., of said City, being duly sworn, deposes and says, that he is a Sanitary Inspector of the Metropolitan Sanitary District of the State of New-York; that on the 28th day of January, 1867, one Elizabeth E. Kimball died at the Irving House in said City; and as deponent is informed and believes, the only certificate of the cause of the death of the said Elizabeth, which has been made to the office of the Metropolitan Board of Health, in pursuance of law, by the Coroners of said City, is a certificate signed by Robert Gamble, one of the Coroners of the City of New-York, certifying that on the 29th day of January, 1867, he had held an inquest on the body of the said Elizabeth E. Kimball, and that the jury found a verdict that she came to her death by injuries accidentally received by a fall on the 22d day of January, 1867; and that as deponent is informed and believes, no return of the inquisition referred to in the said certificate has been held in the office of said Board, as required by law and its regulations, and that on the said certificate a permit for burial of body of the said Elizabeth E. Kimball was given by said Board; and deponent further says that on the 5th day of March, 1867, deponent, acting under the orders of Dr. E. B. Dalton, Sanitary Superintendent of the said Sanitary District, went to the office of the Coroners of the City of New-York, No. 4 Centre-street, in said City, and asked to see the record and original inquisition taken in the case of the said Elizabeth E. Kimball, and was informed by the person in charge of the said office that no papers relating to the said case or the inquest held therein remained in the office, as they were in the possession of Coroner Gamble.
HORATIO PAINE.

Sworn to before me this 16th day of March, 1867.
JAMES H. FITCH, Notary Public.

The case is now in the hands of Judge Dowling.

The following is the communication which was addressed by Dr. Harris to Coroner Gamble two or three times, without response:

FEB. 14, 1867.
To Robert Gamble, Coroner City and County of New-York:

DEAR SIR: The verdict in the case of Elizabeth E. Kimball, who died Jan. 28, 1867, at the Irving House, Twelfth-street, is required at this office by the Board of Health. Very respectfully,
E. HARRIS,
Registrary of Vital Statistics.

The affidavits were ordered on file and the Board adjourned.

POLICE COURTS.

THE TOMBS—DOWLING, JUSTICE.

FALSE TOKEN.

August Hoffman, 44 years of age, a native of Germany, and residing corner of Eighth-avenue and Thirty-fourth-street, was arrested and arraigned before the Court yesterday morning on a charge of obtaining money by means of a false token. It appears that Hoffman called on Adolph Wilken, of No. 447 Third-avenue, on the 16th inst., and presented a check upon the Fifth National Bank for $360, purporting to have been signed by Christian Schwartz, President of the Up-town Savings Bank. The prisoner represented the signature to be genuine, and requested the loan of $140 thereon, which request was complied with by Mr. Wilken, who believed the check to be a genuine issue. Subsequent investigation led to the discovery that the signature was a forgery. Upon this showing the prisoner was held for trial and locked up in default of $1,000 bail.

FEMALE PICKPOCKETS.

Ann Wilson, *alias* "Clug," and Kate Scanlon, both well-known professional pickpockets, were arrested yesterday by Detective Farley in Grand-street, who detected them in the act of picking the pocket of an unknown lady. The detective arraigned his prisoners before the Court and testified that Wilson was operating on the lady's pocket while Scanlon acted as a "coverer" by moving about and diverting attention from her confederate. They did not succeed in obtaining any booty before their arrest. The magistrate accepted the complaint, and locked up both of the prisoners for trial.

THEFT OF PAWN-TICKETS.

Miss Julia Snaith, of No. 59 Pitt-street, lost six pawn-tickets from her pocket on the 14th inst., while passing through Forty-seventh-street from the Fifth to Ninth avenue. These pawn-tickets represented a gold watch and chain, a complete set of jewelry, a pair of bracelets, spoons, chains, shawl, &c., valued in all at $200. Miss Snaith proceeded to the pawn-office of Mr. Morbank, who had received the pledges, and desired to redeem them. She was surprised to learn that the property had already been redeemed by a boy who said he had been sent by a Mr. Jones, of No. 52 Ann-street. When Mr. Jones was found, that person stated that he had received four pawn-tickets from John W. Luke, who had requested him to redeem the articles mentioned therein. Jones exhibited the articles thus obtained, and Miss Snaith fully identified them as her property. Special Detective Stillwell, of the Second Precinct, was given the case, and succeeded in arresting Luke yesterday. He was remanded for examination. He pretended to be a Deputy Sheriff, denied his guilt, and said he received the tickets from a boy, though he seemed unable to give his name. The Police are looking for the remainder of the property.

VIOLATING THE BOAT LAW.

Charles Parks was arrested by the Harbor Police yesterday on a charge of violating the Boat law, in having communication with the schooner *Ruth Thorne*. He was admitted to bail for trial at the Special Sessions.

CRUELTY TO A HORSE.

Michael Farrell was arraigned before the magistrate yesterday afternoon on a charge of cruelty to a horse, the animal being attached to a cart loaded with ten bales of cotton, which it was stated was too great a weight for the horse. Farrell was held for trial.

VIOLATING THE LOTTERY LAWS.

Sergt. Loomis, of the Fourteenth Precinct, arrested Wm. L. Simmons, John T. Burr and Jacob Baulsh, on the complaint of Nelson Ferris, of No. 164 Christopher-street. When the accused were brought before the magistrate the complainant charged them with having indorsed certain policy books in order to enable one Jacob Clute, of No. 176 Broadway, to sell lottery policies, depending upon drawings in the Kentucky lotteries. These "policy backers," as they are described, were held for trial at the Sessions.

THE CHECK SWINDLER.

Charles De Villiers, the alleged check swindler, who was arrested by Officer Strauss, and whose extensive operations were fully recounted in yesterday's Times, was yesterday arraigned before the Court for final disposal. The prisoner made a temporarily successful escape, yesterday morning, in Ninth-street, near Broadway, but the officer soon recaptured him in a basement in Nelson-place. Two complaints were made by victims, and he was committed for trial. The following are the names of the victimized firms: Chas. Bruno, No. 581 Broadway, $120 60; Demarest, Ball & Co., No. 57 Reade-street, $90; J. & W. Sloane, No. 591 Broadway, $180; D. Appleton & Co., Nos. 443 and 445 Broadway, $135; Wm. H. Wilson, No. 135 Bowery.

JEFFERSON MARKET—DODGE, JUSTICE.

AN OLD MAN ACCUSED OF BURGLARY.

At a late hour on Saturday night, the 9th inst., the dwelling-house No. 138 West Tenth-street, was entered by burglars, who opened the front hall door with nippers, and stole a trunk containing a military uniform, field glass, pair of pistols, beside a quantity of miscellaneous articles, the whole valued at $533. The operation was so quietly gone through with that none of the inmates of the house were aware of it until the following morning, when the loss of the property was discovered by the owner, Mr. John D. Williamson, an engineer in the United States army. That gentleman immediately communicated with the Police authorities, who, after considerable trouble, arrested a man named Hugh J. Fergus, who is suspected of the crime, from the fact, as is alleged, that he was seen loitering about the premises and in the rear yard of the house referred to on the day prior to the burglary. He was also seen to attempt an entrance into a grocery-store in the neighborhood a few evenings before. The accused is 63 years of age, and wears a very respectable appearance. He was committed for trial in default of $3,000 bail.

GLAZIERS IN DIFFICULTY.

On Monday last Mr. Julius Esselboom, silk importer and dealer at No. 455 Broadway, employed two glaziers, named Abraham Unger and Haslich Beck, to put in a large plate of French glass in a partition separating the office from the salesroom. While they were thus engaged the proprietor and his clerks went upon the sidewalk to look at the Hibernian procession, which was passing at the time, and upon their return it was discovered that the glaziers had gone, and with them had disappeared four pieces of silk and satin goods of the value of $400. Yesterday Officer Glynn, of the Eighth Precinct, arrested Unger, but was unable to find Beck, who had left the City. The prisoner was taken before Justice Dodge, who committed him for examination in default of $1,000 bail.

STEALING A HORSE BLANKET.

A boy named John Hosey was arrested and conveyed before the Magistrate, charged with stealing a blanket worth $8 from a horse belonging to Bernard Donnolley. The property was afterward sold to Christian Bergh, of West Thirty-ninth-street, for $1 50. Hosey was held for trial at Special Sessions.

ALLEGED LARCENY OF MONEY.

John Keefe, a junk-dealer, doing business at No. 58 East Broadway, complained against a boy named Robert Roggensky for stealing $15 from him in September last. The boy denied his guilt, and claimed that Keefe was prompted by malicious motives in the prosecution, growing out of an exposure of some business trickery of the complainant. The lad was temporarily committed for examination.

THE EXCISE LAW.

Julius Macklin, of No. 123 Amity-street, John Addler, of No. 176 Sixth-avenue, and Francis Griff, of No. 344 West Forty-ninth-street, were arrested and brought into Court for alleged violation of the Excise Law. They were each bailed for trial at Special Sessions.

YORKVILLE COURT—KELLY, JUSTICE.

CHARGED WITH FORGING AN ORDER.

Mr. Edward Underhill, a brewer of No. 454 Greenwich-street, appeared in Court and made an affidavit that on Monday last a man named Patrick Matthews, a Jersey City liquor dealer, forged an order upon him purporting to be drawn by a customer named Wm. Nugent, by which he (Underhill) was defrauded out of two hogsheads and two barrels of beer worth $72. The bearer of the order was a cartman named Francis Ward, who was entirely innocent of the nature of the message which he bore. Patrick N. Kearnan, another dealer in alcoholic spirits, at the corner of Second-avenue and Twenty-seventh-street, is also implicated in the matter by the complainant's affidavit. It is alleged that the property obtained by the false pretences was afterward conveyed to his (Kearnan's) store. Kearnan was arrested and admitted to bail in the sum of $1,000 to answer. Matthews has not, as yet, been apprehended.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Part I.—Held by Clerke, J.—Court opens at 10½ o'clock A. M.
Short Causes

Nos.
2173—Emberson vs. Rae.
1635—Beringer vs. Bach.
3039—Harris vs. Mintz.
2161—Edgerton vs. Whelply.
2957—Wasserman vs. Carle.
3227—Rocknagel vs. Hotchkiss.
3121—Britton vs. Noble.
2859—Hawkins vs. Fraser.
1965—Cummings vs. Coyle.
2889—Hacke[illegible] Pondir.
3245—Kerr [illegible] another vs. Kepper.

Nos.
2167—Andrews vs. Giles.
3147—Kaiser, &c., vs. Berliner.
3219—Scharff vs. Binnard.
2039—Ives vs. Bauer and another.
1083—Lord vs. Woolsey.
1793—Smith and another vs. Powell.
3153—Williams vs. F. Mann.

Part II.—Held by Leonard, P. J.—Court opens at 10 o'clock A. M. Short Causes.

Nos.
2146—Barrett vs. Barrett et al.
2300—Wedel vs. Schellworth et al.
2986—Kerner vs. Walker.
3182—Hemmer vs. Stern.
3152—Clinch vs. Raphael.
3074—Morange vs. Lord et al.
3218—Case vs. Wagoner.
3056—Young vs. Isaacs.
3068—Dolavalette vs. Bergholz et al.
3262—Gleineman vs. Furman.

Nos.
3233—Baldwin vs. The same.
2894—De Wolf vs. Murphy.
2856—Onderdonk vs. Van Aernam.
2858—Same vs. Jenkins.
614—Aberle vs. Beck et al.
2530—Selchon vs. Jacobs, &c.
3496—Reid vs. Stewart.
3104—Farrell vs. Brown.
3223—Wicks vs. McDonald.
2944—Betts et al. vs. Pierce et al.
3158—Whitlock, &c., vs. Silkworth, &c.

Part III.—Held by Sutherland, J.
Calendar unchanged.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.
Held by Barnard, J.
Calendar unchanged.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.
Held by Ingraham, J.—Calendar called at 12 M.

Nos.
29—Wright vs. Harrison.
70—Savage vs. Pike.
60—Wood vs. Middleton.
75—Reiss vs. Raacke.
77—Manning vs. Einstein.
52—Wood vs. Middleton.
105—Dorman vs. Finke.
106—Howe vs. Howe Machine Company.
113—Lieber vs. steamship Sebastian.

Nos.
118—In re New-York Opthalmic Hospital.
170—Henry vs. Groom.
171—Crawford vs. Kirby.
183—Mennondey vs. Maseras.
196—Simpson vs. Hamilton.
207—Oberman vs. Wait.
213—Stewart vs. Schults.

The call commences at 225—Hogan vs. Baker.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.
Part I.—Before Monell, J.—Court opens at 11 o'clock.

Nos.
2979—Harris vs. Stillwell et al.
2643—Richardson vs. Jones.
2907—Compton vs. Read.
2767—The Board of Commissioners of Pilots vs. The Erie Railroad Co.
3011—Briggs vs. Butt.
3107—Parish vs. Hecker et al.
1193—Amsinck et al. vs. Foster.

Nos.
3019—Kircher vs. Sheliart.
3079—Appel vs. Beanries.
2975—N. Y. Silk Man. Co. vs. Nelson.
2977—Same vs. Moulton et al.
2613—Jerome et al. vs. Greene.
2893—Thomas vs. Ranch.
3105—Fine et al. vs. Badwall et al.
3109—Konigsberg vs. Weimer.

Part II.—Before Garvin, J.

Nos.
3122—Beebe et al. vs. McCormack et al.
1540—Conner vs. Williams.
3176—Whitney vs. Spratt.
3156—Samter vs. Harrison.
3180—West et al. vs. Schuchman et al.
2674—Hyams et al. vs. Howard.
3170—Sumter vs. Schuchman et al.

Nos.
3200—Byrnes vs. Griffin.
3202—Beck vs. Son.
1122—Slattery vs. Clarke.
2358—Deane vs. Rider.
3096—Badger vs. Simpson.
1044—Marks vs. Koenig.
3214—Blatton vs. Third-av. Railroad.
3216—Fowle et al. vs. Reade.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.
Part I.—Before Daly, J.—One hour causes—Opens 11 o'clock.

Nos.
968—Young vs. Miles.
1005—Schultz vs. The Esterbrook Pen Manufacturing Co.
1123—Stuyvesant vs. Lovell.
1092—Lennon vs. The Mayor, &c.

Nos.
714—Abbott vs. Bates.
958—Reiben vs. Del a Valette.
1117—Reasook vs. Steinheimer.

Part II.—Before Brady, J.

Nos.
1017—Huttinger vs. Jackson.
1129—Maver vs. Van Winkle.
1198—Rothschild vs. Keller.
1203—Hunt vs. Hotchkiss.

Nos.
1234—Delorest vs. Jordan.
1280—Starr vs. Gray.
1293—Heath vs. Millington.
1076—Runk vs. Andriese.

COURT OF APPEALS.

THE GARDINER WILL CASE—MINORITY OPINION.

Our readers will recollect the publication in the Times some days since of the opinion of Judge Porter of the Court of Appeals upon the Gardiner-Tyler Will Case. The Court, we are informed, stood five in favor of and three against the will. The following opinion by Judge Peckham represents the judgement of the minority.

It will be seen that of the twelves Judges, four in the Supreme Court and eight in the Court of Appeals, who have passed upon the question, seven have sustained the will in full.

The suit now pending, in which an opportunity will be given for a full investigation of the truth, represents, we are informed, the substantial contraversy between the parties, as the property of the testatrix consisted almost wholly of real estate, the title to which is not determined by the decision of the Court of Appeals on the probate of the will.

Peckham, J., (dissenting.) The probate of the will was denied by the Surrogate upon the ground that the respondent, Mrs. Tyler, had exerted undue influence over the testatrix. The Supreme Court were unanimously of opinion that no such influence was shown.

It is conceded that the will was executed in legal form—all the proof required by law for that purpose, was given. The burden of its impeachment then rested with the contestant. It is true the contestant makes a point that the testatrix was incapable of making a will from the time Dr. Clark first saw her, on the 2d of October, 1864, until she died on the 4th. But there is no pretence for such a position in the evidence. The testimony of all the witnesses proves that her mind was sound and clear. One witness (the defendant himself) sought to qualify her capacity at another time. He is the only witness who intimated that his mother's faculties had failed in any degree. In his testimony he says: "Her mental powers, for the year prior to her death, did not appear so strong as they had been some two or three years previously. I thought I saw a falling off in her mental faculties." The only commentary necessary upon this judgment of the son, as to his mother's comparative mental condition during the last year of her life, is the fact that, for the last eight months of her life he never saw her. All the witnesses who did see her during that time are unanimous in saying that her mind was "sound and clear." Mrs. Stryker, with whom she boarded for some three months of that time in New-York, and who saw her every day, says her mind was "perfectly clear and bright." Miss Cooper, who saw her very frequently, almost every day, during the same time, says she was of "sound mind—perfectly sound:" and so of other witnesses. Beside that, three witnesses testified to the soundness and clearness of her mind when she executed this will. She died within four or five hours thereafter of bronchitis, which, like consumption, usually leaves the mind clear up to the close of life. While in New-York, though in delicate health, and under the care of physicians, she was able to attend to business and walk out, and did walk out, very frequently; she was not confined to the house. The question in the case, then, is, was this will procured by undue influence? The burden of proving such influence rests upon him who asserts it. It is alleged that the deceased was easily influenced. Who proves this allegation? The same and the only witness—the son himself. On the 5th of January, after giving his opinion as to "a falling off of her mental faculties," he adds: "Mrs. Tyler appeared to have the most influence over her during the last year of her life." Mark, that for the last eight months of that year, he had never seen his mother. Such an opinion, based upon no facts, if evidence at all, is not worth, and should not receive, the slightest consideration.

I have examined this case with care, and I have not been able to find in it the marks that usually attend a will obtained by undue influence. It is urged, as an evidence of such influence, that the deceased sent her son and his family away from her house to his own house. The act was right, eminently right. There were twenty persons in one house, and this son himself testified that "the house was very much crowded, very uncomfortably so." Who should leave? The daughter, a widow, with six children, with no home elsewhere, or the son?—a man with a wife and three children, and "one of the handsomest farms on the island" to go to, within two and one-half miles of his mother. Should she request her son to go to his farm, "one of the best on the island," or should she send her daughter, with her six children, into the street? Any man, with the heart of a brother in his bosom, could easily decide that question. The mother did as a kind mother ordinarily would, she sought to keep them all in her house, though to her great discomfort. But the peace of her family, as she said, required their separation. She thought David did not treat his sister kindly—he was not glad to see her when she returned. It is true that his letters show a great readiness to quarrel with her, and they heap gross personal abuse upon his sister. They, in fact, quarreled, and as to this question it is immaterial which was to blame. They must be separated, and in a letter dated Feb. 10, commencing "David," and indorsed "Mr. Gardiner," not so addressed, in kind terms she expressed her anxiety to have the occupation of her house, as she found herself "too uncomfortable to endure it any longer." An interlineation of part of a line was in her daughter's writing. The mother's decision as to which one should leave, was the decision that every true woman in the land would have made under like circumstances.

In a letter to his mother, written on the 14th of March, after he had left her house, the son says: "I was fully aware of the discomforts and inconvenience to which you submitted so patiently, in a crowded house, and with impaired health. It appeared to me quite unnecessary—certainly, I was not the cause of it." He not the cause? Then who was? Did his family (himself and wife, three children and servant,) add nothing to the crowd? Surely his widowed sister and her children had as much right as this son and his in mother's house. In the same letter he adds: "Had I left your house otherwise than at your request, I could not have felt that I had done right toward you." This would look as if he thought he had been staying there for the benefit of his mother, not his own. Yet, when requested to leave, and allowed to go to his own farm, this jealous, suspicious son is greatly outraged. Under date of the 8th of March, he complains to his mother that he has been "thrust from her presence with a family of little ones, through a course of deception, misrepresentation and intrigue practiced upon her." This "deception," &c., is emphatically denied by his mother, But, under the facts, as conceded by the son (of an overcrowded house, causing "discomforts and inconvenience to a mother with impaired health,") how unmanly and unjust his complaints at the action of his mother.

It is also insisted, as an evidence of undue influence, that the intestate labored under a misapprehension of facts, and that this misapprehension was caused by her daughter. The first alleged delusion is, that she was induced to believe that her daughter was poor and her son rich. The will and the testimony both show that deceased knew the actual facts as to each; she stated them several times, and they are nowhere contradicted. The deceased never said in her will, or elsewhere, that her son was rich. She said, and its truth is not denied, that he had one of the handsomest farms on the island, and that his wife's father was rich. The character of the farm is not denied, and the wealth of the wife's father is proved to be a fact. As to the poverty of her daughter, the deceased knew the daughter had some property in Virginia, but she also knew that she had suffered great losses during the civil war. She made the larger provision for her because, as she expressly stated in her will, her daughter had "been subjected to much injury and loss during the existing war, and had been obliged to leave her home and come North." No witness denies a word of that statement. It is conceded that the daughter had some fifteen hundred acres of land in Virginia, on the James River, and she had a Summer house and some three acres of land near Point Comfort. In the will this property is particularly mentioned. She gives her the income of a larger share of the city property for life, "unless the loss and damage which her property, situated on the James River, and her property situated near Old Point Comfort, in the State of Virginia, shall have been sooner restored to her by the Federal Government." It appeared, from the testimony, that the farm of fifteen hundred acres "was in ruins;" that the furniture in the dwelling was all destroyed, even to the "curtains." There is no evidence in the case as to the value of the daughter's property in Virginia. It could afford her no income—none whatever. If we might refer to our individual knowledge and information as to such land, we should not place a high value upon the worn-out land of Virginia, which had laid in ruins for some years during the ravages of the civil war, especially if the owners were compelled to pay taxes upon them. There are, probably, thousands of such places for sale now in the South, and few or no purchasers. Could a woman, with a family of six children, possessed of that ruined property alone, with nothing else to live upon, be regarded or spoken of as otherwise than poor? The civil war was then still pending. This is all the property the daughter had, or it is claimed she had; and the fact was well known to the deceased for a year prior to as well as at the making of the will. Upon these facts no one who does not willfully deceive himself or wish to deceive others, can claim that Mrs. Gardiner was under any delusion as to her daughter's property.

The other misunderstanding, as claimed, is, that in her will she releases to her son all claims she has against him for moneys advanced for the purchase of his farm, and all other claims and demands against him when, in truth, she had made no such advances, and had no claims against him. There are several answers to this proposition.

First—The evidence is quite satisfactory that she had made advances to purchase the farm, and that her son was indebted to her. The farm cost $13,250, and $5,000 had been paid on it; the mother's place cost $9,500, and $4,500 had been paid thereon. The son lived with his mother after he attained his majority, and after his father's decease, from 1844 to 1849—five years—supported entirely by her in handsome style—I infer from the locality in the city. He had been admitted to the Bar, but never practiced. In 1849 he went to California, he says at his own expense, mined and traded there, and returned in June, 1851. From that time until February, 1864, he lived with and was supported by her. He was married in 1860—it must have been in the first of the year, if not in 1859; and his wife and family all lived with his mother. He kept a horse and a servant. Prior to the arrival of his sister and children in the last of November, 1863, the family consisted of the deceased and her grandson, her son David and his family, although some of his sister's children were there prior to their mother's arrival. Yet for the two years prior to 1864, with a property, estimated by the son, at about $135,000, exclusive of debts, the expenses of the family considerably exceeded the income, under his management. He says that $3,500 must be raised to pay back taxes and assessments, besides one $800 assessment then unpaid. To this, add $1,200 a year (his charge for attending to his mother's business,) and $500 a year for extra supplies to his mother from his farm, as he claims, and the deficiency of his mother's property, under his care, to meet current expenses was large. Who spent the money—the large income from her property? Where did it go to? The uncontradicted statement of the mother was, that she "practiced the greatest possible economy, and entered into no expenses to serve her own purposes, and made no purchases for house or clothes that she could avoid." She even kept but one horse, as I infer from his letter, speaking of the expenses of keeping her "horse." The son and his family, his horse and his servant during this time, constituted the large share of the whole establishment. What services did he render that compared in value to the amount of these heavy expenses, incurred largely for him and his family? From 1851 to 1864 he attended to his mother's business. What did he do? He says he was engaged in collecting the rents, attending to repairs, and erecting buildings in New-York. Some buildings were torn down in the Bowery and were erected in 1856 and were completed in 1857, under his superintendence, as he says. Yet, architects were employed to draw the plans and oversee the erection, for which his mother paid. All he did was, he "was there occasionally" (to use his own language,) "to see that the work was properly done"—this "occasional" attendance running through, perhaps, a year and a half. As to the rents, &c., he literally did nothing, as appears in his own evidence. It was all done by sub-agents, who were paid full prices, (5 per cent.,) as the son testified on cross-examination, "for collecting the rents, paying the bills for repairs, attending to the lettings, ousting tenants in case rents were not paid, attending to the insurances generally, sometimes to the taxes, making up their accounts and handing them to him." What, then, did the son do in reference to all these services? He answers: "I handed them (the accounts) to my mother." He did not even do that, in fact. The accounts of her rents for the years 1859 to 1863, inclusive, were not given her until May 6, 1864, as appears by his letter of that date, though repeatedly requested to do so. He and his mother, together, occupied the place where she died, of about 11½ acres, and he says he directed the hands how to manage that. But it would seem that he failed, from 1853 to 1864, to raise oats or straw enough for his horse and his mother's horse; but he was compelled to get the deficiency from his own farm. He kept his mother's money and his own together, promiscuously, in the same bank account. His papers did not show, and he could not tell, what particular money he had deposited, or for what he had drawn it out. He sold the East Hampton property for his mother, in 1852, for $5,000. He says he paid $3,000 of it on a mortgage, and the other $2,000 was used in family expenses. This is all the reduction his services ever made on any mortgage. When inquired of, whether the rents and income were not sufficient to support the family, he answers, "I don't know." Though he had the entire charge as agent, he had no idea of the amount of the family expenses; nor, from the nature of the case, did he know his own, which he claims were small, and some of which he claims were paid from his own means. When removed from receiving the rents of his mother, debts and taxes stand unpaid, and for months his mother is left without means for household expenses, and tries in vain to learn the condition of her property. Ultimately, she finds a deficiency that astonishes her. He charges $1,200 per annum for services as agent, and $500 for annual supplies from his farm from the first year he bought it, without being able to specify anything that approached that amount. The checks from his check-books throw no more light upon his account, so far as the case shows, than would so many leaves from the coast survey. (It may be here added that the son, in answer to his mother's expressed surprise at so great a deficiency in her money matters, wrote to her on the 16th of May that he had observed "rigid economy," and "I kept an account of all expenses incurred appertaining to the family as well as my own personal matters." If this were true, where is that account, and why was it not produced by him?)

His answers seemed perfectly natural to the inquiry, what moneys his mother advanced him to buy the Northfield farm: "None, to my knowledge." So as to what claims she had against him at the time of her death: "No claim, that I am aware of." Of course he did not know, and his answers here were just as proper as they were to the question whether his mother's rents and income were not sufficient to support the family without using the $2,000, proceeds of sale of the East Hampton property, and he answered there as here, "I don't know." Yet this $2,000, that he "don't know" whether it was necessary to use for family expenses, was received shortly before the purchase of his Northfield farm. He says he used the money he made in California to purchase that farm. It was impossible for him to say that, as all his and his mother's funds were deposited to one account; and how much he spent for the one or the other, he admits his utter inability to tell. Whether an advance was made with her money or with his no one could tell. He admits he never furnished a dollar for the support of the family from 1844 to 1864. As between strangers, I think no fair man would hesitate to say that the balance of the accounts from this evidence was considerably against the son at his mother's decease. It is said his mother thought otherwise, as appeared by her other will. If true, that was in 1858, and [illegible] supported her son, with his wife and [illegible] and horse, for some four years. Besides, [illegible] then know, as appears by her letters, [illegible] ciencies in her means, while her property was under his charge.

There is another consideration. His mother, in giving instructions to her lawyer for drawing her will, distinctly told him that she had made advances to her son toward buying the Northfield farm; she did not say how much; could not state the amount; but she had made some. Does the son intend to say that his mother was guilty of a falsehood at that time? There is no evading this position by saying that his mother was then *in extremis*, or that she had been deceived by the daughter. As shown by the testimony of the most intelligent, impartial witnesses, who had known her for years, her mind was shown to be, then, "as clear as it had been at any time previous." The natural inquiry by the lawyer, on his return with the will drawn, when informed that she was worse, whether there was any doubt as to her ability and capacity to make a will, was answered by the medical attendant, that "there was none; that her mind was perfectly clear." After conversation with her as to the execution of the will, the lawyer gives the same opinion, and there is no contradiction.

As to deception by the daughter, there is no proof that the daughter ever said a word on the subject to any one. In her instructions to the lawyer nothing was said as to other claims; but the mother released the son in her will from all other claims.

As a witness, the son is not presented in the most favorable light. He stands alone, and is contradicted by every other to a material fact. He destroyed evidence—letters of his mother, as he first said, "not thinking it important to retain them;" and he "accidentally" preserved some. After conversing with his lawyer, some days after, he then says he destroyed them because he "thought they were dictated by Mrs. Tyler, and he was incensed." His indignation was discreet. It obviously destroyed only such letters as he deemed unfavorable to him. It carefully preserved the first, which, in his view, this reason for the destruction of the others should have clearly destroyed.

Second. But, if the balance should be in favor of the son, it is clear, from what has been said, that she had the best reason for believing it to be otherwise. Under the exact facts, as detailed by the son himself, she had a right to say that the advance for the Northfield farm had been made more from her funds than from his, and he could not deny it. It was taked from a common fund, which she chiefly supplied. If she were mistaken, it would be quite absurd to say that her will was void, because she had made a mistake as to the balance of accounts between her and her son.

Third. Whichever way the account stood, it seems clear that it did not influence deceased in making her will. She had abundant reasons for believing that she had made advances, and had claims, and she released them simply to cut off one ground of strife. The reasons for her larger provision for her daughter is plainly stated in the will itself. She says in the sixth provision, that it was because of her losses in the civil war. It was true. This reason was given by the testatrix herself, and was not in the memorandum of her daughter to Mr. Clark. It was because of the then condition of her children.

It is also intimated that her son was not admitted to her presence after he left her house in February, 1864. All the proof as to that is, that he called at the house, as he says, "several times," but did not see her. He does not pretend he was ever refused admittance to her presence—gives no reason why he did not see her, or whether she was at home when he called. She was in New-York for the three Summer months, as he knew. The daughter called there to see her three or four times a week—the son never—nor did he ever call after her return home—up to the hour of her death. Yet, on this evidence, it is said he was not admitted to her presence; and an authority is gravely cited as to the effect of excluding an heir where a will is made during such exclusion.

It is also said that the mother was put into a state of causeless alarm by her daughter as to the condition of her property. The case shows no alarm whatever, except her great surprise caused by the letter of the son himself, that her expenses for two years had exceeded her income. And, on this evidence, an authority is cited as to the effect of a fraudulent and false alarm, caused by a son, whereby his old father was induced to put all his property into his son's hands to prevent its being seized by creditors. How pertinent is such a case to these facts.

Finally, there is not a word of evidence that her daughter induced her to make this will—even by proper persuasion and from legitimate considerations, as she lawfully might. All the proof on that point is, that she treated her mother with the kindness of a tender and affectionate daughter. No law, human or divine, condemns such conduct.

It is worse than idle—it is delusive and impertinent—to cite authorities—that, where the party benefited drew the will, or caused it to be drawn, and attended to its execution, and the testator was old, nearly idiotic, infirm, and the evidence failed to prove that he ever understood it, that it was even read to him—as applicable to this case.

[The learned Judge then reviews the authorities.]

Why refer to such cases? They are utterly foreign to the facts of the case at bar. Was this testatrix ignorant, old, almost idiotic, or of doubtful capacity? Was the will drawn or procured by the party chiefly benefited, and executed without being understood? On the contrary, the proof shows that she was an educated and refined woman, intelligent and of considerable decision of character. In every incident revealed by the evidence between mother and daughter, the mother's will prevails. She died at the comparatively early age of 63 to 65 years.

Her capacity at the time of the execution of this will was clear and sound, as proved by every witness speaking on the subject; "as clear as ever." There was no doubt in regard to it. She herself named the witnesses; on her lawyer declining to be a witness, for reasons stated, she named another, Mr. Dayton.

Nor can it be said in any honest sense that the sister gave instructions for drawing the will, or procured it to be drawn.

True, on the day prior to its execution, she sent a memorandum to the lawyer, suggesting most of the provisions embodied in it, and adding that her mother requested him to draw her will in accordance therewith.

The mother had authorized this, as appears by her conversation with the lawyer on the next day.

But he declined to draw the will without getting the instructions from the mother herself.

Hence, on the next day he has an interview with the mother for "from three-quarters of an hour to an hour," as to the provisions of her will. He carefully inquired of her as to her property, and the disposition she wished to make of it. He had a memorandum of his own, from which to make inquiries. The daughter, though present at this time, said not a word on the subject. From the instructions thus obtained from the mother, this will was drawn.

Upon these simple, undisputed facts is there any ground for a pretense that the mother did not herself furnish the instructions for the drawing of her will?

An unprejudiced mind cannot require this point to be elaborated. Again, not only was the will prepared from instructions received from the mother, but it was carefully read over to her "paragraph by paragraph," and she specially assented to each one as correct before its execution.

This, too, is a simple, unquestioned fact, testified to by her medical attendant, a gentleman of conceded character, and by Mr. Clark, a lawyer of very high standing and intelligence, and denied by no one.

Besides, the deceased had expressed her purpose some three months prior to her death, to change her will, and to provide liberally for her daughter. She inquired for a lawyer for that purpose while in New-York. She said to Miss Cooper, in New-York, when her daughter was not present, that "she had to provide for Julia;" that "Julia was poor, had a large family, and was unprotected;" that Julia could not afford to be poor; she must have enough; that "David was a man, had one of the handsomest farms on the island, and that his wife's father was rich." She added: "Don't think that I don't care for David, but I must take care of Julia." Here is the key to the will in a nut-shell. The same, in substance, she said to Mrs. Stryker.

These undisputed facts would seem to more than satisfy all the requirements of the authorities cited.

Undue influence within the meaning of the law (as declared in England and in this country,) must be an influence exercised by coercion or by fraud. To set aside the will of a person of sound mind, the circumstances under which it was executed must be inconsistent with any other hypothesis. This undue influence cannot be presumed, but must be proved to have been exercised, and exercised in relation to the will itself and not merely to other transactions. This is so held in Boss *vs.* Rossborough (6 House of Lords cases, 2;) See, also, Bleecker *vs.* Lynch (1 Brad., 472;) Williams *vs.* Goode (1 Hagg. Ecc., 577;) Blanchard *vs.* Nessle (3 Denio, 43;) Clapp *vs.* Fullerton (34 N. Y., 197.) Sound public policy requires some such broad rule, in order to protect old age from the desertion and ill-treatment of heartless children. Although the aid of such a rule is not required to sustain this will.

It is further urged, as an evidence of undue influence, that the daughter wrote the letters sent by the mother to her son, except the first one. In the first she requested her son to let her occupy her own house, for reasons given. It is conceded that the mother wrote that letter, and we have sufficiently discussed its contents. There is no evidence in the case that the daughter wrote the others. But suppose she did, what follows? There is not a line or a sentiment in either of them unbecoming a mother or a sister to write. His letters to his mother are filled with charges and invective against his sister. He calls her "the spirit of discord, swollen with rage and bitterness, evincing, in every act and expression, a total disregard of propriety, honor and refinement." He also intimates that his sister had "purloined" his private papers from his desk. Afterward he admits the charge to be groundless. He strives to prejudice his mother against his sister by intimating, indirectly, that she is in sympathy with the South. He took the same course before the Surrogate in his offer of proof to that effect. He failed to arouse the prejudice of the first tribunal, his mother. If she did write the letters, and wrote what she chose, is it not wonderful that, in the face of such provocation, she indulged in no abuse of her brother in any of them. If she were that "spirit of discord," it is entirely clear that the letters, if put in form by the daughter, thus making it less difficult to the mother, in her delicate health, to copy than to draft, they were so written under the direction and control of the mother. She [illegible] her [illegible] means, notwithstanding her "rigid economy;" but [illegible] to meet the case as it stands—[illegible] will not mortgage, but will sell—makes no [illegible] the most distant, that he has mismanaged her property, or improperly applied its proceeds, and though "very unprepared for so large a deficiency," she speaks with great forbearance, and rather lays the blame upon herself, saying, in one letter: "If my affairs had been better understood by me, I would not now be so greatly behindhand in money matters." Though she does properly say that the accounts of her rents of Mr. Bradley, the acting agent, should have been properly made out and shown to her, the funds placed in the bank to her credit, and the leases taken in her name. These letters of the mother to the son are generally upon business matters, most of which could not have been known to her daughter, except as derived from the mother. They show her tenacity of memory and general capacity; and the calm dignity and kindness of a mother pervade them all, even when, in few words, she rebukes her son for his "unnatural" conduct toward his sister. The letters were proper and necessary, and afford no pretence for a charge of undue influence, if written by the daughter. They contain not a word of praise or dispraise of the daughter. The only allusion to her, looking in that direction, is in answer to his complaints against his sister, and is in these words: "Your sister is here from necessity, and, besides, the society of my daughter is agreeable to me, and I need her sympathy and assistance."

All these letters but one were written more than six months prior to her death. Their tone of kindness is in strong contrast to the vituperation in the son's answers. In several of them she addresses him as "David." In none of his does he address her otherwise than as Mrs. Juliana Gardiner." He never recognizes her as his mother in any letter. In a letter of the 1st of April, she commences thus: "I wish to say, David, that we are out of coal, turnips, potatoes, butter, &c.; bills are accumulating daily, and I have no money to defray family expenses;" and she again requests that her funds be placed in the bank to her credit. She never requested him to account for any money expended, or for what it had been expended. She only desired to know what accounts the acting agent, Mr. Bradley, had rendered, and what her income was, and to have it placed to her credit. This she asked for some three months before it was complied with. Whether the mother or the sister drew the letter, was she not forbearing?

It is also urged that this will essentially differs from her will made in 1858, when she gave her son the place she lived upon on Staten Island, of about eleven and a quarter acres, and divided the other property equally; and that that is evidence of undue influence.

Mrs. Hoyt testified that, "as far as her memory served," she assigned the reasons for giving David more, that he had had charge of her property. Very uncertain evidence. It is clear that she gave with some reference to the needs of her children. The will she then made was judicious, under the then existing circumstances of her children. Her daughter then had a husband, and she was living in supposed affluence in her own home.

In 1864, when this will was made, their circumstances had totally changed—not to have changed her will accordingly, would have been rather evidence of some hallucination or evil influence, than of wisdom and propriety. It is also urged that the provisions of this will are unjust, and of themselves evidence of undue influence.

It is not necessary to say that a case cannot be presented where the provisions of a will would of themselves be evidence of undue influence, but it is well settled, as a general rule that they are not evidence of such influence. See Clapp *vs.* Fullerton, (34 N. Y.) where one sister was virtually disinherited in favor of another sister, under the mistaken idea in the testator that one was illegitimate. The daughter preferred had given some sanction to the illusion, though she did not originate it. It was conceded to be an illusion, yet the will was sustained. Had the will itself been evidence of undue influence, it would have been rejected, as there was no evidence to the contrary, except proof that the testator was generally of sound mind and knowingly made that will.

If such a rule prevailed, the right to make a will would be virtually destroyed. The right to judge of the reasonableness of a will being given to every judge and juror would necessarily abrogate wills, as probably very few men could agree as to the just disposition of another's property, where for any cause it was unequal.

Under such a rule the wills of most of the Dutch farmers in Albany County would be void on their face in the minds of most men, as they usually give the farm to the sons, and some comparatively trifling legacy to the daughters.

Such is not the rule. If sane, and not proved to have acted from undue influence, a person may give his own to whom he will, irrespective of the taste or judgment of any human being.

But this will was not unreasonable.

At the time of its execution the daughter of the deceased had been compelled to return to her mother's house, with six children to support and educate; she was a widow without any available means. Most persons in the class of life of the testatrix would have been anxious to leave their daughter in independent circumstances; that was the wish of the deceased. She knew that her daughter could do nothing to add to her income; she knew that women in that class of life are forbidden by the laws and usages of society to engage in any business pursuits—laws more despotic and absolute than any legislative enactments—she knew that the sister could look to her only brother for nothing but continuous ill-feeling and vituperation. He had no just cause of complaint against his mother, yet for more than four of the last months of her life, he never called to see her, though he had reason to think she was in her last illness. The civil war was then at its height, and no one knew when or how it would terminate; under these circumstances she decided to give and did give to her daughter her residence in Castleton absolutely, with the personalty thereon. The rest of her property, real and personal, she gave one-quarter to her grandson, the son of a deceased daughter, and the other three-quarters to her son and daughter equally; but the daughter was to receive all the rents of the real estate devised to her and her brother during her life, unless the Federal Government should sooner make good to her the loss her property had sustained in Virginia.

In case her grandson should die without issue, then his property to go equally to the son and daughter of the testatrix.

The devisees were ordered to pay the debts of deceased "in proportion to their interest in such devise and bequest."

A claim against the corporation she gave in substance equally to all. This claim she deemed large and good, as appears by her letter written some seven months prior to the execution of her will, and several times afterward repeated. These are all the provisions in the will requiring notice.

Thus she gave to her daughter her residence on Staten Island, and for her support and the support and education of her six children, three-quarters of an income, the whole of which, under the management of the son, had been largely insufficient to maintain the deceased and her family during the then preceding two years.

The mortgage debts amounts to about $35,000, besides the other claims, amounting to less than $5,000. She is to pay three-eighths of the debts absolutely, and such proportion of David's three-eighths as her life estate therein, calculated on the principle of life annuities, bears to the absolute estate. This is on the assumption that Government makes her no compensation during her life for her losses, though cases of compensation for property taken by our armies in Virginia have already occurred.

The provision thus made for the daughter scarcely secured to her the continuance of her usual mode of life and the support and education of her children.

The share given to the grandson, a youth of twelve years made him quite independent. The son had one of the best farms on the island—some seventy-three acres. If it increased in value at all in proportion to the eleven and a quarter acres owned by his mother, he, as a man, was independent. He, as he says, is competent to do business and make money; and he has a rich father-in-law to aid him. His children may look to the provisions of this will for their aid in the future.

The mother had no ill-feeling toward David. Mrs. Stryker says during the three months she was there she always spoke kindly of him, but she wished for the reasons expressed "to take care of Julia."

Under the circumstances, it is, in my judgment, is as judicious a will as either member of this Court could have made.

Whether it is or not, however, is of not the least moment, as she was not bound to conform to the caprice, the prejudice or the judgment of the Judges of this Court. The statutes of the land allowed her to consult her own, exclusively. In the language of Judge Potter, in Clapp *vs.* Fullerton, (34 N. Y. 97,) "The right of a testator to dispose of his estate depends neither upon the justness of his prejudices nor the soundness of his reasoning. He may do what he will with his own. If there be no defect of testamentary capacity, and no undue influence or fraud, the law gives effect to his will, though its provisions are unreasonable and unjust."

To resume:

This will was executed according to law, when the mind of the testatrix was sound and clear. It was carefully read over to, and fully understood by her—she expressed her gratification that it was made.

It was also prepared by her own personal direction and instruction.

It was in substance in accordance with her wishes expressed in New-York, when her daughter was not present, several months prior to its execution.

There is nothing, rising to the dignity of evidence, to show any undue influence over the testatrix.

The judgment of the Supreme Court should, therefore, be affirmed.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART II.—March 21.

Before Leonard, P. J., and a Jury.

VERDICT AGAINST THE LONG ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY—THE DUTIES OF CONDUCTORS AND THE RIGHTS OF PASSENGERS.

John R. Walker, Administrator of Wm. Walker, Deceased, vs. The Long Island Railroad Company.—This action, which has been on trial in the Circuit, Part II., for two or three days past, the particulars of which were published in our law columns on Thursday, was terminated yesterday by the jury rendering a verdict for the plaintiff for $2,225.

The testimony was closed on Wednesday, and yesterday morning the case was summed up by Mr. Vanderpoel for the defence, and by Mr. Black for the plaintiff; after which presiding Justice Leonard delivered to the jury an able and interesting charge. The following, which is all we have space for this morning, is a synopsis of the material portions of it:

After stating the nature of the action and the substance of some of the testimony, the Court said the jury must be satisfied, first, that there was negligence on the part of the Company or their agents; and second, that Mr. Walker, the deceased, was guilty of negligence. No matter how negligent the Company's employes were, if the deceased was also negligent, and his negligence contributed to the injury and consequent death of Walker, his administrator could not recover. Whether deceased was negligent, was a question of fact for the jury from all the testimony before them. The deceased, in company with a daughter and two grandchildren, on the morning of Monday, Aug. 28, 1865, got on the cars of the Company at Deer Park, with the intention of going to Hunter's Point, which is the Western terminus of the route. There was evidence to show that at Deer Park two additional cars were attached to the train, and that, all the way thence to the place where the collision took place, the cars were crowded. At Jamaica, the train stopped for about four minutes, and then proceeded on toward Hunter's Point for about half a mile, when this express-train, on which deceased was, came in collision with a mail-train running east on the same track, and from all the evidence it would appear that this mail-train was at least one half-hour behind time. The defendants set up in their answer that the collision occurred through the carelessness of the conductor of the mail train, and not through any want of care of the conductor or other employes of the express train bound to this City. Hence there could be little doubt but that the Company, through their agents, had been guilty of gross negligence; but that alone would not be sufficient to warrant the jury in finding a verdict for the plaintiff. They must also find that the negligence of the deceased had not contributed to the result. On this point a large amount of testimony had been given on both sides. Witnesses for plaintiff had testified that the cars were all filled from Deer Park down to the place of collision, so much so that many had to stand up inside and some outside on the platforms. The deceased, it seems, was on the front platform of the second passenger car from the engine. He had previously found a seat for his daughter and one of his grandchildren, and it was claimed that he (deceased) with the other child were compelled to stand on the platform. Several others were standing on the platform opposite to him at the time of the collision. On the other hand, witnesses had been brought forward who swore that there were seats in the cars at the time of the accident. Mr. Sands, the conductor of the train, had especially testified that there were numerous vacant seats in the rear car. The Company claimed that deceased would not have been injured if he had been seated inside—no one in such a situation was injured; only those on the platforms suffered, &c. It had also been shown that at the time there was posted conspicuously in all the cars of the train, a printed notice to passengers, which, among other things, warned them not to stand on the platforms while the cars were in motion. There is, said the Court, a statutory provision of this State which absolves railroad companies from all liability for injuries which result from passengers standing on platforms of moving cars, or putting their heads or arms out of car windows, provided the Companies post the required notice in all their cars. Whether it was negligence for the deceased to stand on the platform, must depend on whether he could have obtained a seat inside. A passenger is not bound to stand up inside of a car. The statute just referred to makes it obligatory on the Company to furnish proper accommodation—and that means that they are to furnish seats. If, as a matter of fact, there were no seats in it that he could obtain, then his being on the platform was not negligence, and the plaintiff is entitled to your verdict. To obtain a seat in a car a passenger is under no obligation to ask persons to remove their satchels or articles of clothing from a seat not occupied otherwise, nor to ask a person occupying two seats to give up one of them. It was the conductor's duty to furnish seats to all passengers who make application. That is a part of a conductor's business as the agent of the Company, and if he does not furnish a seat after a proper application made to him by a passenger, and in consequence of his neglect or refusal a passenger standing on the platform is injured, the Company must be held responsible. A passenger is not bound to go through a train of cars in search of a seat while that train is in motion; but in this case the jury might take into consideration whether or not the deceased was guilty of neglect in not getting a seat in the rear car, if he could, during the four minutes the train stopped at Jamaica.

On the question of damages the Court said that none could be recovered in this action for any pain or suffering endured by the deceased; none for the sorrow of the relatives, or for the loss of society and position of members of the family resulting from the father's death. The right of action in such cases was given by statute and the damages were merely pecuniary. Formerly there was no such thing; the right of action terminated with the life of the party injured.

After some further remarks by the Judge, the jury retired, and soon returned with a verdict for plaintiff of $2,225, to which the Court, on motion, granted a small allowance by way of costs.

For plaintiff Mr. Black; for defendants Messrs. Brown, Hall and Vanderpoel.

SUPREME COURT—KINGS COUNTY CIRCUIT.

Before Hon. J. W. Gilbert and a Jury.

CHARGE OF FALSE REPRESENTATION AGAINST A PROMINENT NEW-YORKER—A CLAIM FOR $42,284 ON ACCOUNT THEREOF.

Orlando Allen vs. Andrew V. Stout.—The plaintiff in this case is a prominent citizen of Buffalo, having been Mayor thereof for two terms, having represented that city in the State Legislature, and having in past times been a leading banker and financial operator there. The defendant is Mr. A. V. Stout, as equally prominent a citizen of New-York, having been City Chamberlain and President of the Shoe and Leather Manufacturers' Bank. The action was originally commenced in Erie County, but the venue was changed to Westchester County, and subsequently to Kings County, in order to meet the convenience of most of the witnesses.

The claim in behalf of the plaintiff as stated by the counsel and supported by the testimony introduced in his behalf, is as follows: Early in the Spring of 1864 he was the part owner of a tract of land in McKean County, Pennsylvania, of 7,000 acres, he owning 5,000 acres of it, and a Mr. Wilkerson 2,000 acres of it, and a contract was made by the two with Mr. Everett Clapp, a citizen of New-York and a Mr. John Hubbell, of Buffalo, to sell the tract to them for the sum of $175,000, to be paid in cash. For his share Mr. Wilkeson was paid $50,000, leaving $125,000 to be paid to Mr. Allen for his share. This he was to receive by the deposit of $25,000 into the Shoe and Leather Bank of New-York, to be paid to him when a satisfactory abstract of title was furnished the purchasers, the remaining $100,000 to be paid in two payments, $50,000 on the 1st and $50,000 on the 10th of July. The $25,000 was deposited as agreed upon, but when Mr. Allen came to New-York, with his title in full, the purchasers were not prepared to respond with the balance according to contract. In the meantime, Messrs. Clapp & Hubbell had contracted to sell to other parties the property for $250,000, to be raised by subscription, and the proceeds to be held by Mr. Stout for the benefit of the parties interested, he, it is alleged, also one of the subscribers. Of this $250,000 the sum of $154,000, in July, had been raised and deposited in Mr. Stout's hands. Mr. Allen was then asked to modify the original contract, so as to provide that Messrs. Clapp & Hubbell should pay to him $35,000 in cash, $35,000 in their joint notes, the last of which matured in December, and $55,000 in bonds of the Star Arms Company, of Yonkers, Westchester County. Mr. Allen was wholly ignorant of the condition of the Company, and objected to taking its bonds unless he could be satisfied they were as good as the cash, when he was referred to Mr. Stout, who was a large stockholder and Director in the Star Arms Company, for information as to their value. Mr. Stout asserted that the Company was sound, and that the bonds were as good as Government five-twenty bonds; that the debts of the Company had been consolidated, and did not amount to more than $300,000, of which these $25,000 bonds were a part; that it had no floating debt, and that its stock was worth dollar for dollar. Upon these representations, Mr. Allen concluded to accept the bonds, and it was agreed that the deed for the property should be held in escrow by Mr. Stout, to be delivered when the notes given by the purchasers, Hubbell & Clapp, should be paid. Within forty days after these representations were made and this transaction was consummated, the Star Arms Company was insolvent, and the Sheriff was in possession of its property; and among the first executions issued was one in favor of Mr. Stout for $56,000. So far from it being the fact, as Mr. Stout represented, that in July the debts of the Company were only $300,000, represented by bonds, they amounted to near $400,000 over and above that, and the corporation was irretrievably insolvent. The deed to the property had been delivered to Messrs. Hubbel & Clapp, and Mr. Allen had these worthless bonds of the Company on hand to the amount of $35,000. He claims that he was induced to receive them solely and entirely through the representations of Mr. Stout, which he alleges were made with the knowledge that they were false, and he brings suit to recover the value of the bonds and the interest, amounting to some $42,280. For the defence, a general denial is set up in the pleadings.

The testimony on the part of the plaintiff was nearly concluded when the Court adjourned, and the hearing of the case will be resumed this morning, when the line of defence will be made evident.

For plaintiff, Messrs. G. T. Jenks and G. C. Reynolds; for defendant, Judge Peirpont and Mr. Fancher.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—March 21.

Before Judge Garvin.

James Johnson vs. Charles Huber.—This was an action for damages sustained by plaintiff from the flooding of his premises by water running in from the adjoining lot belonging to defendant, and used as a stone-cutter's yard. It was proved that the defendant had neglected to use due care in preventing his business from acting as a nuisance to his neighbor, and the jury found a verdict against him for $112.

C. Schaffer for plaintiff; Mr. Townsend for defendant.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—MARCH 21.

By E. D. Smith, J.

Parker *vs.* Penny et al.; motion granted, with $10 costs to abide the event. Moses S. Friend *vs.* Isaac Suchendorf; motion denied. Saloshinky *vs.* The Arctic Fire Insurance Company; decision of clerk revised without costs to either party. A. Lowden et al. *vs.* Mary H. Lowden; motion denied. J. G. Shorter *vs.* Wm. S. Grant; motion granted. Michael Lippman et al. *vs.* Peter Cohn et al.; motion granted to strike out, with $10 costs. A. Crawford *vs.* Elisha Waters; motion denied, with $10 costs to abide the event. Wm. T. Anderson *vs.* Margaret C. Anderson; counsel fee of $100 granted; motion for alimony denied.

By Ingraham, J.

James Woods *vs.* C. H. Sanborn; motion granted on payment of costs of default and all subsequent proceedings, and $10 costs of motion; judgment and execution to stand as security. Hankins *vs.* Lyons; motion granted with costs. Barker *vs.* Hodges; motion granted, costs to abide the event. Quackenbos *vs.* Quackenbos; motion granted with costs. Sommers *vs.* Wm. H. Adams et al.; motion dismissed, with leave to renew on proper papers.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—MARCH 21.

By Chief Justice Robertson.

Max Maretzek *vs.* Cauldwell & Whitney; defendant's motion for a new trial denied with $7 costs. David Elliston *vs.* Andrew Schilling; referee's report confirmed, except as to $30 counsel fee. Betsy Kling *vs.* Wm. Dress; see memorandum of decision with Clerk of Special Term; papers in Clerk's office. N. [illegible] *vs.* W. Guest; order granted. Wm. W. [illegible] *vs.* [illegible] Cauldwell; motion denied.

with $7 costs. See opinion with Clerk of Special Term; papers in Clerk's office. Zachary Peck *vs.* Eliza J. Brown; see memoranda on papers in Clerk's office. Edward Pendergrast *vs.* Jarvis N. Lake; allowance of $30 to defendant; papers in Clerk's office. Chas. H. Reynolds *vs.* Jackson S. Schultz et al.; order granted. Jordon L. Mott *vs.* Ada Richardson; motion granted.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—MARCH 21.

By Judge Cardozo.

Thos. O'Reilly *vs.* The Corrugated Metallic Cask Company; motion granted. See memorandum. Smith *vs.* Chamberlain; see opinion with Clerk. Trader *vs.* Reisler; motion granted on defendant stipulating not to sue. Gebhard *vs.* Ganley; motion denied; $7 costs to abide event. Spencer *vs.* Randall; motion granted. See memoranda. Budenbach *vs.* Radley; motion denied. See memorandum. Sporling *vs.* Calisht; motion to amend answer granted, on defendant paying $7 costs. See opinion.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before City Judge Russel.

MURDER TRIAL.

At the opening of the Court, Mr. Bedford moved on the case of John J. Skeehan, indicted for the murder of Thomas Weight, by stabbing him on the evening of the 15th day of August last, while on the Eight-avenue, between Twenty-eighth and Twenty-ninth streets.

The prisoner was defended by Mr. John Sedgwick. A jury was empaneled and sworn and the trial proceeded.

Mr. Gunning S. Bedford, Jr., Assistant District-Attorney, in opening the case for the people, made the following statement: John J. Skeehan, the prisoner at the bar, stands indicted for the crime of murder, being charged with having, on the evening of the 15th day of August last, wilfully, maliciously, and without justification, stabbed Thomas Weight in the breast, causing almost instant death. Gentlemen, there are four eye-witnesses to this sad occurrence, the details of which you will hear from their own lips. These witnesses may differ somewhat in their version of the affair, but in either aspect the people claim that the law does not justify the act of the prisoner. After listening attentively to the testimony it will devolve upon you to analyze it with a scrutiny worthy of your position as jurors, sworn to do justice to the State and to see that no injustice be done the accused. I will now proceed to call the witnesses. They will tell you what they saw, and it will be for you to render a verdict in accordance with the truth. The first witness called for the prosecution was *Timothy M. Sweeney*, who testified in substance that on the 15th of August last he was in company with deceased and Demarest; that they were all sober, and were walking down Eighth-avenue about 12 o'clock at night, when their attention was called to a placard bearing the motto of a social club to which they belonged; the motto, "How do you like my hat, come and see it," was uttered by deceased when passing the prisoner, who was in company with Annie Eagan and Thomas Flynn; the prisoner asked deceased if he alluded to him, when Sweeney (the witness) said "No, we are taking him home;" the prisoner said, "You are, are you?" and immediately stabbed deceased; deceased walked a few steps, fell, got up, fell again and expired.

The cross-examination of this witness did not introduce any new facts.

Theodore G. Demarest fully corroborated the testimony of the previous witness.

Annie Eagan testified that on the night in question she was in the company of prisoner and Flynn; that the deceased, Demarest and Sweeney followed the prisoner, scoffing and sneering at him; that deceased struck Skeehan with his fist in the face; a scuffle ensued, when the officer came up.

Officer McConnack testified that his attention was called to a party arguing; that he went up to them; saw no scuffle; no blows; discovered deceased covered with blood; arrested prisoner, and on his person found a knife, which was offered in evidence.

The case was, at this point, adjourned till to-day.

COURT OF SPECIAL SESSIONS.

Before Justice Dowling.

A PRIMROSE IN COURT—A THIEF CONCEALS A GOLD RING IN HER MOUTH—WIFE BEATING AGAIN—SENTENCES.

The calendar yesterday consisted of forty-three cases. Six prisoners were convicted of petit larceny, six of assault and battery, three of violation of the Excise Law, one of picking pockets, one of driving sheep in the street at an unlawful hour, and a dozen cases of throwing ashes and garbage in the street were disposed of *en masse* by fining the offenders $1 each, on their entering the plea of guilty.

A SPRING FLOWER.

James Primrose, supposed to be a lineal descendant of the Vicar of Wakefield, was arrested on St. Patrick's Day, in the City Hall Park, in the act of attempting to pick a lady's pocket. Primrose will vegetate in the Penitentiary for the next six months.

AN IMPEDIMENT IN HER SPEECH.

Emma Green, a daughter of the Emerald Isle, went into a jewelry store on Broadway a few days since, and asked to see some gold rings. The first lot shown her were not the right kind, she said, and the clerk produced another tray, when it was observed that her speech had suddenly become very indistinct, the cause of which she presently disgorged in the shape of a gold ring of the value of $8. She was found guilty of petit larceny and sent to the Penitentiary for four months.

A WRETCH PUNISHED.

A two-legged animal named Josheph Fisher was sent up for six months for beating his wife. The unfortunate woman appeared on the witness stand with her head bound up, and marks of violence on her face. She said that he was in the habit of beating her; that she had three children, and wanted to bring them up well, but her husband contributed nothing to their support, and took the oldest away from school, where she had placed him, and made him go about with a peddlar. She went away with the assurance of being unmolested for the space of six months at least.

VIOLATIONS OF EXCISE LAW.

Michael Daly was fined $30 for exposing liquor for sale at his place in Fifty-second-street, not having a license.

John Burns and Patrick Nevin, of Thirty-third-street and Fourth-avenue respectively, were each fined $40 for a like offence.

SENTENCES IN BRIEF.

James Gibbons, to the Penitentiary for three months, for an assault upon John Keck.

James McCence, to the Penitentiary for three months, for an assault upon George Osborns, a policeman attached to the Twenty-first Precinct.

John King, to the Penitentiary for four months, for stealing a piece of muslin worth $3.

William Nolan, to the Penitentiary for six months, for stealing a clock worth $20.

Charles O'Niell, to the Penetentiary for three months, for stealing a pair of boots valued at $5.

William Larkin, fined $10 for driving sheep through the street at an unlawful hour.

John Gale, to the City Prison for ten days, for stealing a fork from an oyster saloon.

Julius Munz, fined $10 for an assault upon Adam Brandt.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—March 21, 1867.

$1,900	U. S. 5s, '71..R.	109	100	Wilksbarre Coal..	36½
6,000	U. S. 6s, '68.....C	109	100	Mar Min Co......	8⅜
5,000	U. S. 6s, '81...R.	109⅝	100	At. Mail SS. Co....	83
5,000	U.S.6s,5-20s C.'62.	109⅛	200	do......2d call	83
50,000	US.6s,5-20s.C'64.	107⅛	500	Boston W. P.......	25½
20,000	U.S.6s,5-20s,C.'65	107⅝	100	do........	25½
200	US. 6s. 5-20s.R.'65		200	do........s30	25
	New..........	107⅛	130	Pac. M. SS. Co....	123⅜
3,500	Tr. Notes.7 3-10s, First Ser....	106	35	do........	124
8,000	do.....2d Ser.	105⅛	30	N. Y. & N. H....	120
4,000	N.Y. St.7s.Bounty Loan......C.	106⅜	100	Hudson R........	138
			900	N. Y. Cen.......	105¼
			100	do........s15	105⅛
5,000	Tenn. 6s. New....	64¾	700	Erie R........	58⅝
6,000	N. Car. 6s, ...x-c	50	100	do........s10	58⅛
1,000	N. Car. 6s....new	49	300	do........	58⅛
5,000	Virginia 6s......	60	100	do........	58⅝
1,000	do......2d call	57	100	do........s10	58⅜
10,000	Mo. St. 6s........	96	300	do........	58¼
6,000	do........	95¾	300	Reading.......	101⅜
15,000	do........	95⅝	400	do.......	101⅛
14,000	do........	96	200	do.......s60	101
10,000	do........s30	95¼	200	M. So. & N. I....s30	74⅜
5,000	R. I. State 6s.....	100	2000	do........	75¼
1,000	Conn. State 6s....	101	200	Clev. & Pitts.......	81⅜
16,000	Ohio & M. C......	26¾	200	do......2d call	81⅝
1,000	C. & R. I. 1st M.	101	130	Clev., Col. & C. R.	100
10,000	P..Ft.W.&Ch.1st	101	500	Chic. & N. W....s60	35⅛
6,000	C. & N.W.Con'd" Conv. Bs.......	81	100	do........s30	35⅝
			100	do........	35⅝
1,000	Chi. & N. W. 1st.	85	300	do........s60	35⅝
3,000	Cl.& Tol. S.F.B.	102	50	do........	35⅛
7,000	C., R. I. & P. 7s.	89¾	200	Chi. & N. W. Pf....	65
5,000	do........	90	1000	do........	65⅛
3,000	Clev. & Tol. N. B.	97	100	do........s30	65
70	Merch. Bank.......	116	300	do........	65
20	Ocean Bank.......	103	300	do........s30	64⅞
20	Metropolitan B'k..	124	450	Chic.& R. I........	97
100	Canton Co........	46	200	do........	96⅞
100	do........	46½	100	do......2d call	97
20	West. U. Tel.......	41½	100	do........	96⅞
200	do........	41⅝	200	P., F. W. & C......	96⅞
18	do........	41⅝	60	do........	97
410	do......2d call	41¼	50	Cin., Ham. & D. R.	88⅛
100	do........s60	41⅛	43	Chic., B. & Q. R....	132
100	do........s60	41	100	Canton Co........	46¼
11,000	U. S. 6s, '81....C.	109⅛	100	do........b30	46⅝
1,000	Mich. So.S.F.Bs.	100	100	Erie R........	58⅝
1	Amer. Ex Co......	58	1000	M. S. & N. I.......	75
100	Chic. & N. W.......	35¾	100	do........	74⅜

SECOND BOARD.

$10,000	U. S. 6s, '81..C.	109⅛	100	M. S. & N. I. R....	74½
60,000	U.S.6s.5-20s C.'62	109¼	200	do........	74⅜
5,000	US..6s.5-20s.C.'64	107⅝	1000	do........	74⅜
20,000	U.S. 6s,5-20s.C.'65	107⅞	500	do........	74⅞
1,000	U.S.6s. 5-20s.C.'65		100	do......2d call	75
	New Issue......	107	100	do........	75¼
6,000	do........	107⅛	400	do........s10	75
25,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40 C..	97¾	600	do........	75⅛
5,000	Tr. Notes,7 3-10s.		2200	Clev. & Pitts........	81
	Second Ser.....	105⅛	400	do........	81⅛
5,000	Cal. 7s........	118⅞	200	do........	81⅛
10,000	Virginia 6s......R	88	200	do........	80⅞
20,000	O. & M. Cer......	26⅝	1200	do........	80⅞
500	Bos. Water P....b30	25½	200	Chic. & N. W....	35⅜
100	do........	25⅝	200	do........	35⅝
100	Canton Co........	46⅛	100	do........b30	35⅝
100	do........	46⅜	100	C. & N. W. Pr......	64⅞
200	N. Y. Cen. R.......	105⅜	150	C. & R. I. R......	97
400	Erie R........	57⅞	200	P., Ft. W. & C.......	96⅜
300	do........b30	57⅞	100	Mil. & St. P. Pr.....	55
200	do........	57⅞	100	H. & St. Jo. Pr.....	53
100	do......2d call	58¼	300	West. U. Tel.......	41
300	do........	58⅜	141	Pac. M S. S.Co.....	124
500	Reading R........	101⅜			

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

200	Boston W. P.......	25½	2100	Mich. So. & N. I..	75¼
200	do........b30	25⅝	1800	do........	75⅛
100	Cen. Greg. Gold....	11¾	300	do........b10	75⅛
100	do........	11⅞	900	do........c	75¼
100	do........	12	600	do........b3	75⅛
100	Pacific Mail.......	122¾	200	do........b30	75⅜
[illegible]	do........	123	100	do........s4	75¼
[illegible]	West. U. Tel.......	41⅜	500	Chic., R. I. & P....	96⅞
100	do........b3	41⅛	600	do........	97
100	U. S. Coal........	26⅝	300	do........	97⅛
300	N. Y. Cen........	105⅜	400	Chic. & N. W........	35⅜
1800	do........s3	105⅛	200	do........	35⅜
1100	do........	105⅛	100	do........s20	35⅜
400	do........b3	105⅜	200	do........b3	35⅜
800	do........	[illegible]	300	Chi. & N. W. Pf...	65

200	do........b10	105⅝	1400	do........	64⅝
200	do........b3	105⅝	2500	do........	64⅜
200	Reading R........b3	101⅜	200	do........b3	64⅝
1500	Erie Railroad.......	58⅝	100	do........b10	64⅝
1300	do........	58⅝	300	P., Ft. W. & C....	96⅜
600	do........c	58⅝	200	do........	96⅜
500	do........s3	58⅝	100	do........b15	96⅝
300	do........	58⅝	600	do........b10	96⅝
400	Clev. & Pitts....	81½	400	do........s60	96
200	Clev. & Tol.......	[illegible]	100	do........b3	96⅜
500	do........	118	200	do........c	96⅝

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

$10,000	O. & M. Cer....	[illegible]	200	Reading R........s3	101⅜
100	Canton Co....	[illegible]	300	do........s60	101½
100	West. U. Tel....	[illegible]	100	do........s30	101
50	do....	[illegible]	[illegible]	do........	101⅜
100	do....	[illegible]	[illegible]	M. S. & N. I....	74⅜
200	do....	[illegible]	[illegible]	do........	74⅛
400	Atlantic M.SS.Co....	[illegible]	[illegible]	do........	74
100	U.S. Coal....	[illegible]	[illegible]	do........	74⅛
300	N. Y. Cen....	[illegible]	[illegible]	do........b10	74⅜
100	do....	[illegible]	100	Chi. R. I. & P..b10	96⅜
1200	Erie Railroad....	[illegible]	200	Chic. & N. W....b3	35⅝
200	do....	[illegible]	300	Chic. & N. W. Pf.b10	64⅝
1300	do....	[illegible]	[illegible]	do........s3	64⅝
600	do....	[illegible]	[illegible]	do........b15	64½
400	Clev. & Pitts....	[illegible]	[illegible]	do........s10	64⅞
200	do....	[illegible]	1000	P., Ft. W. & C....	96⅜
100	U. S. Coal....	[illegible]			

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

100	Mar. Min.......	8⅝	100	West. U. Tel....b3	41⅝
100	N. Y. Cen.......	105	300	Clev. & Pitts....	79½
200	do........b3	105⅛	200	do........b3	79⅝
200	Erie Railroad....s3	58⅝	200	do........s5	79⅞
1800	do........	58⅜	600	do........s3	79⅝
600	do........	58⅜	600	Chi., R. I. & P....b15	96⅞
800	do........b10	58⅜	800	do........	96⅜
300	do........	58⅜	200	P., F. W. & C....	96⅜
900	Reading R........	101⅜	500	Chic. & N. W.....b3	35⅝
300	M. S. & N. I.......	75⅛	500	Chic. & N. W. Prf..b3	64⅝
500	do........	75⅛	100	do........	64⅝
200	do........b3	75⅛	200	U. S. Coal.......	32½
200	do........	75⅛			32½

THURSDAY, March 21—P. M.

The sales of Gold this forenoon were at 134½@⅜ ⅌ cent.; the feeling in the Gold Room was firm on a moderate amount of speculation. The advance on yesterday's sales was equal to ½@⅝ ⅌ cent. After the sailing of the Cunarder yesterday, the transactions in Exchange were moderate; the rate of the standard Bankers 109 ⅌ cent. on London. The Customs demand for Gold has fallen off from the early part of the week. An impression obtains among some of the Gold Room speculators that an export movement of Gold Coin may spring up before the 1st of May on account of the (supposed) heavy amount of travelers' credits for the Paris Exposition, and the usual remittances to be soon made for Foreign Imports marketed this Spring and the May Dividend on United States 5-20s. We see no present reason to give much importance to this calculation; but conceding it to be plausible, we are now within less than six weeks of the disbursement by the Treasury of $24,000,000 in Gold Coin for the May Dividend on 5-20s, of which less than two-fifths belong to European holders, leaving from $14,000,000 to $15,000,000 free to supply any other export demand for Gold; and this is on the assumption that no part of the European interest will be reinvested in other United States Securities. The *Bulls* in the Gold Room, yesterday and to-day, had the advantage of a borrowing demand for Gold not only free of interest, but a consideration of a sixteenth of one ⅌ cent. paid for its use until to-morrow. And this was the more remarkable, as the Treasury Office probably sold three-quarters of a million of Cash Gold, as against only $250,000 received for Customs.

The Treasury Office redeemed to-day $350,000 by conversion into 5-20s, or direct purchase of United States 7.30 ⅌ cents.

There is a steady Money market in Wall-street and on the Stock Exchange at 6@7 ⅌ cent. An impression was attempted to be made among the Brokers that the Quarterly Statement of the National Banks, to be made up on Monday week, April 1, is to create a temporary pressure for Money; but we are quite well assured that, so far as the New-York City Nationals are concerned, there will be no occasion for even a single day's calling in of Money, much less a want of ease in making up their quarterly returns to the full standard of the law. They now hold in lawful Money fifteen millions in excess of the required percentage which they are required to exhibit to their net Deposits and Circulation, with the tendency of the Domestic Exchanges in nearly every quarter in favor of this City. It is barely possible that the recurrence of the quarterly statement may make a temporary extra demand for Money in other parts of the country, but not in New-York.

The stormy weather caused rather a slim business in Money and in the Public Funds on Wall-street to-day. The latter were a fraction firmer on the 5-20s of 1862-65, May and November, and steady on the Consolidated Bonds and 7.30 ⅌ cents. Money Loans were made, on call, at 5@6 on Government Security, and 6@7 ⅌ cent. on other collateral. Although the Railway speculation at the Stock Exchange is on the increase, the divided interest and competition between the *Bulls*, who are buying for a rise, and the *Bears*, who continue to operate freely for a fall, create a large borrowing demand for Stocks, and the same remark applies to the speculation in Gold.

The prevailing temper of the Railway Market through the day was bearish, and this feeling was not resisted by a good many of the operators in the opposite direction, as it is understood they realized quite freely yesterday and the day before on Michigan Southern, Erie, &c., at the recent advance, and were quite willing to have the market fall off 2@2½ ⅌ cent. as it did. In the Afternoon the demand for the New-York and Western Roads improved, and after various fluctuations the following quotations were made at 5 o'clock P. M. New-York Central was an exception to the prevailing ups and downs of the day, and was held firm from the opening to the closing sales:

	Wed.	Thurs.		Wed.	Thurs.
U. S. 10-40s	98	97⅞	Northwest	36	35¼
U. S. 5-20s	109⅛	109¼	N. West Pref	65⅜	64⅝
U. S. 7.30s	106	106	Rock Island	97⅛	96⅞
N. Y. Central	105⅜	105⅜	Fort Wayne	96⅞	96⅝
Erie	58⅝	57⅞	Pacific Mail	122⅞	123
Hudson	138	138	Quicksilver	36	36
Reading	101⅜	101⅜	W. U. Telegraph	41⅛	41⅛
Mich. Southern	75⅛	74⅜	Mariposa Pref	22⅞	22⅜
Illinois Central	115⅛	115⅛	Ohio Certificates	26⅞	26⅝
Pittsburgh	82⅛	78	American Gold	134⅜	134⅜
Tennessee 6s	66⅛	66⅛	Bills on London	109	109

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ⅌ cent., 1867	131	5-20 cou., 1865, new issue	107
6 ⅌ cent., 1868	129	Oregon W. L., 1881	105
6 ⅌ cent. coupon, 1868	129	Oregon W.L., ½ yr., 1881	105
6 ⅌ cent. reg'd. 1881	109	5 ⅌ cent. rg. cou., 1871	109
500 & 1,000, 1881	109	5 ⅌ cent., cou., 1871	110
End. coupon, 1881	108⅜	5 ⅌ cent. reg'd, 1874	102
5-20 registered, 1862	107⅛	5 ⅌ cent., cou., 1874	103⅛
5-20 500 & 1,000	109⅛	10-40 registered	97½
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1864	107⅛	10-40 500 & 1,000	97⅝
5-20 registered, 1865	107⅛	7 3-10 1st series	106
5-20 500 & 1,000	107⅞	7 3-10 2d series	105⅛
5-20 reg., 1865, new issue	107	7 3-10 3d series	105⅛

And the following for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	117	Bank of N. America	105
Manhattan	132	Hanover	109
Merchants'	115	Irving	102½
Mechanics'	117	Metropolitan	128¾
Union	116	Market	110
America	134	Shoe and Leather	111⅞
City	200	Corn Exchange	118
Phenix	105	Continental	102⅛
Tradesmen's	142	Commonwealth	106
State of New York	107	Impt'rs. & Traders	112
Commerce	114	Park	140
Ocean	102	Central National	110⅞
American Exchange	115¼	Fourth National	104
Bank of the Repub	114		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1883	95	Chi. & N. W. 1st M.	95
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. Es	91	Con. 7 ⅌ cent. conv	81
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Sub'n	91	Del. Lack. & W. 1st M.	96
N. Y. Cen. 7s, con.'76	106	Del. Lack. & W. 2d M.	96
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '65-'76	106	Tol. & W. 2d M.	77½
Erie 1st mort., 1867	102⅛	Tol. & Wab. Equ. Bds.	67
Erie 7s, 2d mort. 1879	100	Gt. Western, 2d M. '93	72
Erie 7s, 3d mort, '83	95	Mil. & Pr. du Ch. 1st M.	94
Erie 7s, 4th mort., 1880	91⅛	Gal. & Chic., Ext	98
Erie 7s. 5th mort., 1888	88	Gal. & Chic. 2d M	99
Buff., N.Y.&E.1st M.'77	95	Chi. & R. I. 1st M.	101
Hud. R. 7s. 1st M., 1869	101⅛	Cleve. & Tol. S. Fund	101⅛
Hud. R. 7s.2d M., s.f.'85	101	N. J. Central 1st M.	100
Hud. R. 7s. 3d M. 1875	99	Pitts., Ft.W.&Ch. 1st M.	101
Hud. R. 7s, conv., 1867	100	Pitts. Ft.W.&Chi.2d M.	94
Harlem 1st M. '69-'72	101	Pitts., Ft.W.&Ch. 3d M.	84¼
Harlem 3d mort., '68	97	Cleve. & P. 2d M	90
Chi., B.&Q.8 ⅌ ct.1st M.	110	Chi. & A., 1st mort.	98
Mich. So. 7 ⅌ c. 2d M.	92⅛	Chi. & Alton Income	91
Pac.R.7's guart'd by Mo	96	Ohio & Miss. 1st mort.	88
Alton & T. H. 1st M.	90	Dub. & Sioux C. 1st M.	80⅛
Alton & T. H. 2d. pfd.	80	Mil. & St. Paul 2d M.	80
Alton & T. H. 2d M.Inc.	76	Marietta & Cin. 1st M.	80
Chi. & N. W. In't B.	90	Joliet & Chi. 1st mort.	102
Chi. & N. W. Ex'n B.	82	N. Y. & N. H. 6s	95

We understand that Gov. A. E. Burnside, of Rhode Island, has resigned his Trusteeship in the South American Navigation Company of this City, owing to his engagements at home.

The day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer was as follows: Total Receipts, $1,637,830 57; Payments, $4,497,539 63; Balance, $109,548,869 37. The Receipts include for Customs, $251,000; Gold Notes, $259,000.

The Richmond (Va.) *Dispatch*, of March 20, says:

"The House of Delegates of the Virginia Assembly on yesterday, by a decided vote, indicated its determination to pay 4 ⅌ cent. interest on the public debt the present year. Two reasons operated to fix it at 4 ⅌ cent: One was that the general depression of the country and the scarcity of money did not justify the payment of more at this time; and the other, that as Virginia is not properly bound for the whole debt since the division of the State, it is but an act of prudence and safety to pay only two-thirds of the interest until the question as to what portion West Virginia shall pay is settled.

The party entertaining the opinion that Virginia is not bound for the whole debt is, we believe, the majority of the General Assembly; but the principal lawyers of the body, we believe, consider her bound for the whole, and as having herself to look to West Virginia for such part as ought fairly to be paid by her.

A very few of the members, headed by Mr. Z. Turner, were of opinion that, under the exigency of the times and the great poverty of the people, it was not proper to impose a tax upon them to pay the interest on the public debt. Yet these gentlemen were as decided opponents of repudiation as any in the Legislature. They had no idea that Virginia would not ultimately meet all her liabilities. The resumption of the payment of interest, they felt assured, would take place in a short time—*i. e.*, as soon as Virginia could be restored to her condition as a State, and her people have time to recover from their prostrate condition.

It is gratifying to know that no sentiment was entertained in the Legislature averse to the maintenance of the credit and honor of Virginia in the matter of her pecuniary obligations. The holders of those obligations may rest assured that they will be paid unless, indeed, unforeseen events may deprive the State of the means and the power to do so. With present prospects, and with the sentiments that actuate her people, Virginia will as surely pay her debts as will any State on earth."

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, NO. 5 NASSAU-ST.,
Will receive SEVEN-THIRTY notes of all the series in exchange for the NEW 5-20 CONSOLIDATED BONDS, at the best market rates, which holders of seven-thirties will find to their advantage.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, March 21, 1867.

The receipts of the principal kinds of produce since our last have been 9 bbls. Ashes, 1,993 bbls. Flour, 2,500 bags Corn Meal, 39,500 bushels Wheat, 1,150 bushels Corn, 1,010 Oats, 795 bbls. Pork, 1,590 pkgs. Cut Meats, 1,217 pkgs. Lard, 906 pkgs Beef and 739 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Continue quiet, but steady, at $8 37½@$8 50 for Pots, and $12 75@$13 25 for Pearls, ⅌ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Is dull at former prices, including Java at 24½c.@25c.; Native Ceylon, 19c.@20c.; Maracaibo, 17½c.@18½c.; Laguayra, 17½c.@19c.; Rio, 15½c.@19c.; St. Domingo, 16c.@16½c., in gold, ⅌ lb.

COTTON—Has been in limited demand and depressed in price, but closes with rather more buoyancy, on a reviving inquiry. Middlings at 30½c.@32½c., chiefly within the range, ⅌ lb. Sales and resales since our last, 2,250 bales, against receipts of 2,730 bales.

Movements in Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts, thus far, this week	9,934
Receipts last week	17,724
Receipts preceding week	19,813
Receipts since Jan. 1, 1867	226,623
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1866	455,418
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1867	667,394
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1866	511,630
Exports since Jan. 1	131,733
Exports since Sept. 1	320,977
Exports year ending Dec. 31, 1866	381,094
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1866	495,309
Estimated stock on hand here	225,000

Movements in Cotton at all the Shipping Ports.

Receipts at all the shipping ports of the United States from the close of the war, May 1, 1865, to Sept. 1, 1866	2,571,040
Receipts at all the ports from Sept. 1, 1866, to latest mail dates	1,405,000
Exports from all the ports since Sept. 1, 1866	807,000
Estimated stock on hand at all the ports at latest mail dates	610,000

EGGS—Have been in liberal supply and demand, closing steadily. Jersey, extra brands, 26c.; State and Pennsylvania, 25c.@26c.; Ordinary Western, 23c.@24c.; Western, by express, 24c.@25c.; Canada, 24c.@25c. ⅌ dozen.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and western Flour has been in moderate demand, at gradually hardening prices. Sales since our last have been 9,350 bbls., including poor to choice Superfine State and Western at $9 60@$10 70; common to good Extra State at $10 80@$11 60; good to choice do. do. at $11 60@$12 75; round-hoop Extra Ohio, poor to good shipping brands, at $11 45@$12 55 ⅌ bbl. We now quote:

Superfine State and Western	$9 60	@10 70
Extra State	10 80	@12 75
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	10 85	@15 00
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, ship'g brands	11 45	@12 55
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	12 55	@15 00
Extra Genesee	12 80	@15 00
Common to choice extra Missouri	13 25	@17 25

Southern Flour is steadily advancing. Sales have been reported of 470 bbls., at $10 90@$12 40 for ordinary to fair extra, and $12 40@$17 for fair to choice extra do. ⅌ bbl. Canadian Flour is in moderate demand, at $11 25@$15 25 for extra, ⅌ bbl.; sales 275 bbls. Rye Flour has been in lively demand at from $7 50@$8 40 ⅌ bbl.; sales 1,300 bbls. Corn Meal is in moderate demand at $5@$5 25 for Western and Pennsylvania; $5 15@$5 25 for Jersey; $5 25 for Marsh's Caloric; $5 25 for Baltimore, and $5 65@$5 75 for Brandywine, ⅌ bbl.; sales 650 bbls. Of California Flour sales were reported of 1,870 sacks, at $14@$15 10 ⅌ bbl. of 196 lbs.

FRUIT—Domestic Apples are quiet but steady. We quote: Apples, selected, $6@$7; Apples, Western, $3 50@$4 50; Apples, Prime Winter, $5 50@$6; Cranberries, Eastern, $24@$26; Cranberries, Jersey, $22@$25 ⅌ bbl. The receipts of Dried Apples having fallen off, a better feeling prevails, although there has been no heavy transactions made to cause an advance. Peeled Peaches are scarce; Unpeeled are dull and lower. We quote: Apples, State, 10c.@11c.; Apples, Western, 9c.@10c.; Apples, Southern, 7c.@8c.; Peaches, Southern, peeled, 38c.@40c.; Peaches, unpeeled, halves, 14c.@15c.; Peaches, unpeeled, quarters, 12½c.@13c.; Cherries, new pitted, 50c.; Blackberries, 22c.@23c.; Raspberries, 40c.@43c.; Plums, 34c.@35c. ⅌ lb.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in fair request and steady in price. Sales have been reported, since our last of 38,500 bushels, including No. 2 Chicago Spring and Milwaukee Club, chiefly at $2 35@$2 50; No. 1 do. (a small lot) at $2 75; and White California at $3 10 ⅌ bushel. Corn has been less active to-day, opening nominally about as it closed yesterday, but closing at a reduction of 1c.@2c. a bushel. Sales since our last, 71,000 bushels at $1 17@$1 18 for mixed Western in store; $1 18@$1 19 for mixed Western afloat; $1 18@$1 19 for new Yellow and White Jersey and Southern ⅌ bushel. Oats continue in limited request and heavy. We quote: Chicago, Milwaukee, Michigan and Ohio at 64c.@67c.; and State at 70c.@71c. ⅌ bushel; sales 27,500 bushels. Barley has been in moderate demand at steady rates. Sales since our last 20,000 bushels at $1 18@$1 21 for Canada West, free; and $1 20 for State, ⅌ bushel. Barley Malt is in limited demand at $1 25@$1 35 ⅌ bushel. Rye continues in moderate demand at previous prices. Sales 19,000 bushels, at $1 32@$1 34 for Western; $1 39 for Canada, free, and $1 40@$1 42 for State, ⅌ bushel. Beans are in moderate demand at unchanged rates. We quote: Prime Beans, Kidneys, $3 25@$3 50; Prime Beans, marrows, new, $3@$3 25; Prime Beans, mediums, new, $2 40@$2 60; Prime Beans, mixed parcels, $2 25@$2 50. Peas, Canada, $1 40@$1 50 ⅌ bushel.

HAY—North River continues in fair request at $1 50@$1 60 for shipment, and $1 80@$2 for local use, ⅌ 100 lbs. Straw, $1 25@$1 62 ⅌ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Rule quiet, including new at 35c.@70c.; old at 20c.@45c.; also, new foreign at 58c.@85c. ⅌ lb.

LATHS—Are unchanged in price, but are quite dull.

MOLASSES—Is in demand, including Porto Rico at 65c.@75c.; Cuba at 42c.@55c.; New-Orleans at 80c.@90c. ⅌ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Have been in less request, including Spirits Turpentine at 79c.@80c. ⅌ gallon; Crude do. at $5 50; Resin at $4 25@$11 75 ⅌ 280 lbs.; Tar at $2 75@$3 25; Pitch, $4 25@$4 50 ⅌ bbl.

OILS—Continue in limited demand and heavy, including Crude Whale at 76c.@85c.; Bleached whale at 95c.@$1; Crude Sperm at $2 60@$2 70; Unbleached do. at $2 90@$3; Lard Oil at 90c.@$1 20; Red Oil at 60c.@70c.; Linseed Oil $1 30@$1 32½ for English and American, ⅌ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Is in some request at from 16c.@16½c. for Crude, 25c.@28c. for ordinary to prime Refined, in bond, and 40c.@42c. for Refined, free, ⅌ gallon.

POTATOES, &c.—Potatoes are more active, and the market is firmer. We quote: Peach Blows $2 25@$3; Mercers, $3@$3 25; Jackson Whites, $2 25@$2 50; Buckeyes, $1 75@$2; Dyckman, $4@$4 50; Chilian Reds, new, $2 25@$2 50; Sweet Potatoes ⅌ bbl., $5 50@$6 50; Red Onions, $2 50@$3; White Onions, $4@$5; Russia Turnips, 75c.@87c. ⅌ bbl.; Cabbages, new, $5@$6 ⅌ 100; Marrow Squash, $2 50@$3 ⅌ bbl.; Pumpkins, $15@$20 ⅌ 100.

POULTRY, &c.—Receipts of Poultry are light, and good stock is scarce. The demand is fair at better prices. We quote: *Dressed Poultry*—Turkeys, 26c.@27c.; Chickens, 28c.@28c.; Geese, 16c.@18c.; Ducks, 25c.@26c. ⅌ lb. *Game*—Prairie Chickens, 60c.@75c.; Rabbits, 30c.@40c.; Hares, 40c.@50c. ⅌ pair.

PROVISIONS—Pork has attracted more attention from speculative buyers, especially new Western Mess, which has advanced, though closing less buoyantly. Sales have been reported of 4,850 bbls., in lots, at $23 37@$23 95 for new City and Western Mess, closing at $23 80 for new Western Mess; $22@$22 75 cash, and regular way, for one-year-old City and Western Mess; $18 50@$19 25 for Prime; $21 50@$22 25 for Prime Mess, ⅌ bbl. Sales were also reported of 1,000 bbls. new Mess, for forward delivery, including sellers' option, April, at $23 87, ⅌ bbl. Cut Meats are in fair request at 9c.@10½c. for Shoulders, and 13c.@14½c. for Hams, ⅌ lb. Sales equal to 650 pkgs. Bacon is in less demand; sales 180 boxes, at 11½c. for Short Rib; 10½c. for Cumberland Cut; 12c. for Short Clear, ⅌ lb. Lard is quiet and heavy; sales since our last 725 tcs. and bbls., in lots, at 12½c.@13½c. ⅌ lb. Small lots of very choice new bring a shade higher prices. Dressed Hogs continue altogether nominal. Beef has been in less request at $12 50@$18 50 for Plain Mess and $17@$22 for Extra do.; sales have been reported of 750 bbls. Tierce Beef continues inactive at from $34 50@$37 for India Mess, and $30@$33 for Prime Mess, ⅌ tierce. Beef Hams continue in demand at $37@$41 ⅌ bbl., part to arrive. Butter is in more demand, at 20c.@35c. for State, and 36c.@38c. for fancy do., and 11c.@12c. for poor to prime Western, ⅌ lb. Cheese continues quiet at 10c.@20c. ⅌ lb. Messrs. STARIN & FLOYD notice the week's business thus:

Since the decline in the market for Butter fully noted in our late reports, both local and shipping trade have assumed tone and activity, and during the week just closed transactions have been more in consonance with the ordinary trade of former seasons. Holders of low and medium grades of both Western and State have freely met the requirements of exporters, and the great bulk that has dragged the market down for the past three months, has been absorbed and is out of market. Eastern demand has also visibly improved, and considerable stock has been taken for those markets. The Western commercial cities have also been drawing on New-York for their supplies of fine stock. Packers for the West India and South American markets are competing for their share of low-priced stock, while local demand has been greatly stimulated, as all classes of buyers were drained of stock, having been waiting for the market to touch bottom before purchasing more than for daily wants. New Crop Butter is quoted and noticed freely by parties engaged in bearing the market, and we would here state that some Winter-made white flavorless stock has been put on the market, but not sufficient New Milch Butter to make a quotation, and also that this market cannot have a supply of New Crop, even for local wants, before the middle of April, and at that time good yellow butter, old crop, in firkins, will be quite as much required for the Southern markets as they are at the present date. The total receipts for the week ending this day are 5,824 packages, which is extremely light. For the first time during the past two months we note that the market closes firm and active at our quotations, which are unchanged:

Sussex, Orange and Chemung County Dairies—firkins, good to extra, ⅌ lb	34	@37
Sussex, Orange and Chemung County Dairies—half-firkin tubs, good to extra, ⅌ lb	35	@38
New-York State Dairies—firkins, good to extra, ⅌ lb	33	@36
New-York State Dairies—firkins, fair to good, ⅌ lb	30	@32
New-York State Dairies—half-firkin tubs, good to extra, ⅌ lb	34	@37
New-York State Dairies—half-firkin tubs, fair to good, ⅌ lb	30	@32
New-York State Dairies—fresh firkins, extra, ⅌ lb	35	@38
New-York State Dairies—ordinary qualities, ⅌ lb	23	@28
New-York State Dairies—Welsh tubs, good to extra, ⅌ lb	30	@33
New-York State Dairies—Welsh tubs, fair to good, ⅌ lb	20	@25
North Pennsylvania Dairies—firkins, fair to good, ⅌ lb	30	@31
North Pennsylvania Dairies—firkins, ordinary, ⅌ lb	25	@27
Western Reserve—firkins, fair to prime, ⅌ lb	23	@25
Western Reserve—firkins, ordinary, ⅌ lb	14	@15
Western States—firkins, fair to good, ⅌ lb	15	@18
Western States—firkins, ordinary, ⅌ lb	13	@15
Western States—firkins, common	11	@12
Rolls, State, good to prime in cloths	20	@25
Rolls, Western, good to prime, in cloths	20	@25
Rolls, poor to good	15	@18

We have no material change to note in the market for Cheese. The export trade is limited to the lower grades, the finer qualities being taken for local and Southern trade, at prices above the views of exporters. The total receipts for the week ending this day are 3,962 boxes, which is quite large for the season, and unlooked for after the enormous increase in receipts over last season noted prior to this. We quote:

Factory Dairies, 1st quality State, ⅌ lb	19	@20
Factory Dairies, 2d quality State, ⅌ lb	18	@19
Factory Dairies, Western, ⅌ lb	17	@18
Farm Dairies, 1st quality State, ⅌ lb	18	@19
Farm Dairies, 2d quality State, ⅌ lb	16	@18
Farm Dairies, Western, ⅌ lb	16	@18
Skimmed Cheese, Western and State, ⅌ lb	10	@15
Farm Dairies, Common, ⅌ lb	13	@16

SUGARS—Have been quiet and heavy. Sales since our last 685 hhds. Cuba, &c., at from 10½c.@12½c. and 470 boxes Havana at 9⅞c.@12½c. ⅌ lb. Refined Sugars continue quiet at from 13½c.@15½c. ⅌ lb.

STEARINE—Sales 46,000 lbs. at 11½c.@12½c. ⅌ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 88,000 lbs. at 11c.@11½c.; also 35,000 lbs. Grease at 9½c.@10⅝c. ⅌ lb.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool there were taken 1,750 bales Cotton at 11-32d. by sailing vessel, and ⅜d. by steamer, ⅌ lb.; 15,000 bushels Corn, by steamer, at 6½d. ⅌ bushel; 500 boxes Cheese on private terms, and 10 tons Oil Cake at 20s. ⅌ ton. For Bremen, 200 bales Cotton at ¾c. ⅌ lb.

Sales of Real Estate—March 21.

BROOKLYN PROPERTY—BY J. COLE.

6 lots on Columbia-street, between State and Joralemon, each	$1,410
5 lots in rear of above, on Willow-place, each	1,410
10 lots on Van Brunt-street, between Hall and Grand streets, each	810
3 lots on south side of Van Buren-street, between Franklin and Bedford avenues, each	490
1 lot adjoining above	505
2 lots adjoining above, each	475
1 lot on east side of Ryerson-street, between Park and Myrtle avenues	800
1 lot on west side of Ryerson-street, between Park and Flushing avenues	770
1 lot adjoining above	480
4 lots adjoining above, each	625
3 lots adjoining above, each	625
3 lots adjoining above, each	630
2 lots on Kent-avenue, corner of Park-avenue, ea.	525

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A SEAMSTRESS A SITUATION; understands cutting and fitting ladies' and childrens' clothing, and all kinds of family sewing; no objection to assist in chamberwork or as waitress; good City references. Address SEAMSTRESS, Box No. 109 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SEAMSTRESS who understands cutting and fitting ladies' and children's dresses; can do all sorts of family sewing; no objection to wait on grown children; two and a half years' good City reference from last employer's. Call at No. 384 3d-av., near 29th-st. for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GIRL AS seamstress; can cut and fit for ladies and children, and also dress ladies' hair, and take charge of a baby from its birth; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for three days at No. 217 East 23d-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—BY AN INTELLIGENT YOUNG woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress; would do housework in a small private family: no objection to go a short distance in the country; good City and country reference. Call at No. 398 6th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young girl as nurse; can take care of a baby from a month old; has experience in the care of children; or would take care of children and do chamberwork; can do sewing; two years' City reference. Call at her present employer's, 224 West 19th-st., near 8th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT woman as first-class cook; is capable of taking charge of a gentleman's house for the Summer if required; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 148 West 17th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young girl as cook, is willing to assist in the washing; no objections to go in the country; has the very best of City references. Call at No. 150 7th-av., between 20th and 21st sts.

WANTED—BY A CAPABLE YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as laundress and chambermaid; thoroughly understands French fluting, finery and linens; the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 266 East 9th-st., second floor, back room.

WANTED—A COOK'S SITUATION BY A REspectable woman who thoroughly understands her business; would take a housekeeper's place in connection with cooking. Apply at No. 229 7th-av., third floor, for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant woman, a situation in a small Protestant family; is a good plain cook; has no objection to assist in the washing and ironing. Call at Nos. 247 new or 147 old West 27th-st., third floor, front.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman to cook, wash and iron; another, chambermaid, washer, ironer, &c.; and would go in the country. Inquire at the Employ Association, No. 106 6th-av., between 8th and 9th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman to cook, wash and iron; is a good baker of bread and biscuit; has the best of City reference. Apply at No. 115 39th-st., between Broadway and 7th-av., up two flight of stairs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble Protestant girl as chambermaid and waitress, or would do chamberwork and plain sewing; good City reference from last place. Call, for two days, at No. 147 East 11th-st., in the rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT person as chambermaid and waitress, or as waitress only; satisfactory City reference. Can be seen at No. 344 6th-av., between 21st and 22d sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as chambermaid and fine washer, or would be willing to take care of children; is willing and obliging. Call at No. 117 West 39th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion as laundress, or to do fine washing and ironing, or assist in the chamberwork; no objection to the country. Call at No. 347 East 17th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUATION to attend in a confectionery or bakery; is not accustomed to the business, but is willing and obliging. Can be seen at No. 738 6th-av. and 42d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG girl as nurse and to do plain sewing, or would do chamberwork and waiting; no objection to the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 132 East 31st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A NEAT, COMpetent young girl as waitress and chambermaid; best of City reference. Call at No. 64 West Washington-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL who can furnish four years' City reference, as chambermaid and waitress in a small private family. Apply at No. 275 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL as waitress and chambermaid; has 13 years reference; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 115 39th-st., between Broadway and 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK BY A young woman, and to assist in the washing and ironing; City references given. Apply at No. 61 West 12th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant girl as waitress, or waitress and chambermaid, or nurse and seamstress. Apply at SAUNDERS' No. 320 4th-av., near 24th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble girl to do cooking, washing and ironing, or would do general housework for a small family. Call at No. 124 West 40th-st.

WANTED—BY A FRENCH PARISIAN NURSE, a situation to take care of children and to do sewing; good reference. Apply at No. 180 6th-av., between 12th and 13th sts.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, A SITuation as cook; has no objection to assist in the washing; has good references. Call at No. 223 West 42d-st., in the store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD COOK; would assist in washing and ironing. Call at No. 387 2d-av., between 22d and 23d sts.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL A SITUAtion as cook. Apply at No. 218 Bowery, Room No. 8.

A FIRST-CLASS SEAMSTRESS AND operator on Wheeler & Wilson's machine would go out by the day or week. Address for one week C. S., No. 212 Wooster-st., New-York.

AT MRS. WHITFIELD'S, NO. 404 6TH-av., between 24th and 25th sts., may be obtained a colored cook, laundress, and a chambermaid; also Protestant and Catholic cooks and girls for every kind of family work.

HOUSEKEEPER.—A POSITION AS HOUSEkeeper desired by an elderly lady; is a thoroughly practical housekeeper, accustomed to good society; none but those having comfortable homes need apply. Address C. G. H., Box No. 129 *Times* Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH WOMAN A SITUation where first-class cooking is required, such as boning, larding, baking, jellies, creams and made dishes; first-class City reference; no objection to the country. Inquire at No. 2 Astor-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young girl as child's nurse and plain sewing, or would go as chambermaid; can give the best of City references. Call at No. 340 7th-av., between 31st and 32d sts., for two days.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, A situation as first-class cook; baking and pastry, all kinds of desserts, jellies and ice-cream; good reference. No. 347 West 35th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK AND TO assist with the washing, or to cook, wash and iron. Call at No. 61 West 13th-st.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FARMER OR useful man on a gentleman's place by a very experienced and respectable man, of Protestant principles; understands farming in all its branches, plowing, sowing, cradling, &c.; wants a cottage for his wife; has no children; is capable of taking entire charge of a farm and is a very responsible man. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COACHMAN and groom; just disengaged and wishes employment as above; understand his business thoroughly; also the care, treatment and management of horses, training if required; twelve years' unexceptionable reference; no objections to town or country. Address J. M. C., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN 25 YEARS OF age a situation in the country to take care of horses or stock; is accustomed to the business; no objection to going South or West; satisfactory references can be given from former employer. Address Y., Box No. 129 *Times* Office, for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PRACTICAL gardener and farmer who thoroughly understands the laying out of new grounds, the plant department in all its branches; can produce satisfactory reference as to capability. Can be seen at No. 201 Fulton-st., where the advertiser is well known. W. W.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a Protestant young man, who understands his business thoroughly; no objection to the country; will be found willing and obliging; the best of City reference from his last employer. Address J. B., Box No. 194 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY a single man who fully understands the business in all its different branches; hot and cold vineries, greenhouse and stove plants; also landscape in general; best of reference furnished. Address, for three days, H. F., No. 67 Nassau-st.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN, A SITUATION as gardener; understands his business in all its various branches, the care and cultivation of greenhouse plants, the grapery, both hot and cold, &c.; has got the best of City reference. Address M. F. G., seed-store, No. 201 Fulton-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER, BY a married man; small family; Scotchman; has a thorough practical knowledge of his business; has been five years in his last place; can give the best of references. Call on or address W. O. S., at Smith's seed-store, No. 201 Fulton-st., New-York.

WANTED—BY A MARRIED PROTESTANT man, has one child, a situation to take charge of a gentleman's place; understands gardening and the care of horses; eight years' experience; good City reference. Address for one week W. B., Piermont, Rockland Co., New-York.

WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED MAN, (REturned volunteer,) a situation as assistant bookkeeper, receiving and delivery or general clerk, or private watchman, where honesty and faithfulness will give bread to a family; first-class references. Address H. D., Box No. 2,523 City Post-office.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION, BY one who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches, hot and cold grapery, greenhouse, and flower and vegetable departments; can produce the best of reference from his last employer. Address A. D., Box No. 207 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN A SITUATION as coachman; thoroughly understands his business, and is a good, careful driver; has no objection to take care of a small garden; good reference given. M. C., Box No. 207 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY a married man; small family; has a thorough practical knowledge of all branches of the business; can give the best of references. Call on or address P. C., at Smith's seed-store, No. 201 Fulton-st., New-York.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION as coachman; thoroughly understands his business, and is a good groom and careful driver; would be willing to take care of a small garden; good references given. Address B. C., Box No. 213 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTEStant young man a situation as coachman and groom; good reference from his last employer; has no objection to the country. Apply or address for two days GEORGE LYNDSAY, No. 312 8th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SCOTCH coachman and gardener; has long experience in each branch of the business and will work for moderate wages. Call, or address ALEXANDER, No. 81 Nassau-st., Office No. 9.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY MAN AND WIFE; the man as coachman and groom and to make himself useful, the wife as good family cook or waitress; no incumbrance; good references. Address J. D., Box No. 210 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED MAN WITH the most unexceptionable reference, a situation in a lawyer's or broker's office as copyist, collector, or any position in which he may be useful. Address CHURCH, Box No. 144 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION; IS competent in all the branches of the business; plants, grapes, &c.; an Englishman; nothing but a first-class place will be noticed. Address GARDENER, at Henderson & Fleming's, No. 67 Nassau-st., New-York.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION as coachman and groom; good reference can be seen from his late employer; is willing to make himself useful; no objection to the country. Address for two days, S. T., Box No. 209 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A MAN AND WIFE, (AMERIcan,) no children, about three rooms, second floor, suitable for housekeeping in a private house; reference exchanged; rent not to exceed $300. Call or address L. TYLER, No. 37 Montgomery-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE MARRIED man, a situation as coachman and gardener; has the best of reference, for the last six years; has no objections to go to the country. Address T. R., Box No. 211 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as coachman and groom; understands his business perfectly; would go to the country or South; can be well recommended. Address P. J., No. 108 West 29th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a young man, who thoroughly understands his business, and is a good groom. Address M. M., Box No. 201 *Times* Office.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A PROTESTANT man and wife; the man as coachman; the wife as chambermaid, seamstress, or to take care of a baby. Call or address T. D., No. 339 West 26th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER; understands his business in all its branches; no objection to make himself generally useful; best of reference. Address W. S., Box No. 205 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG man, a situation in a private family as groom; also can assist in waiting; has the best of reference to that effect. Address, for two days, C., Box 205 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN of respectability in a wholesale dry goods house; the very best City reference. Address W. H. H., Box No. 176 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS ASSISTANT book-keeper or entry clerk by a competent young man who is a fair penman and correct at figures. Address W. VAN HOUTEN, No. 117 Perry-st., New-York.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, AN AMERIcan, a situation as coachman. Address W. C., Box No. 217 *Times* Office. Can refer to late employer.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN UNMARried Scotchman as farmer or vegetable gardener. Address T. F., seed-store, No. 201 Fulton-st.

EVENING EMPLOYMENT WANTED—By a young man accustomed to keeping books; copying, book-keeping or similar employment desired. Address C., Box No. 2,198 Post-office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A GARDENER, GERMAN OR Scotch, unmarried, or the owner would put out the place, the whole or a part, on shares. If but few acres are taken, the gardener may have all he produces after supplying a small family with vegetables. The soil is good and a ready market at hand. Address Box No. 100, Sing Sing, N. Y.

WANTED—BY A LACE EMBROIDERY AND White Goods Importing House a salesman, who has a first-class connection in New-York State and the northwest. Address Box No. 6,703 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED NURSE TO GO to the country; she must bring the best recommendations as to character and capability; none others need apply. Call at No. 3 East 14th-st. this, Friday, between the hours of 12 and 2.

WANTED—A SOBER, INDUSTRIOUS, CAPAble gardener and man about house and grounds, to care for horse, cow, &c.; must be well recommended; wages $30: a good steady place for the right man. Address in full, Box No. 107 Montclair, N. J.

WANTED—AN ASSISTANT GARDENER FOR eight months; wages $25 a month and found, at Islip, Long Island. Apply between 11 and 2 o'clock, at No. 150 Duane-st., up stairs.

WANTED—A YOUNG PROTESTANT GIRL AS nurse and chambermaid; must be able to sew neatly; best of City references required. Apply at No. 17 East 41st-st.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, WHO WILL ASsist in the washing. Apply between 10 and 12 o'clock at No. 40 West 32d-st.

WANTED—A BOY IN AN OFFICE WHO writes a good hand. Address S., Station B, Post-office.

WANTED—BY A GOOD STENOGRAPHER and copyist, an engagement. Address STENO, Box No. 124 *Times* Office.

AUCTION SALES.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

59 VALUABLE LOTS AND GORES ON 8th and St. Nicholas avs., 117th and 118th sts., at auction:

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, March 27, 1867, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom:

8TH-AV.—8 lots on the east side, being the entire front between 117th and 118th sts., each 25x100.

8TH-AV.—2 lots and gore, commencing at the northeast corner of 118th-st.

8TH AV.—1 gore on the southeast corner of 117th-st., 23.4 on the avenue by 92 feet on 117th-st.

ST. NICHOLAS-AV. (Harlem-lane)—8 lots on the west side, being the entire front between 117th and 118th sts.

ST. NICHOLAS-AV.—5 lots on west side, commencing at northeast corner 118th-st.

117TH-ST.—12 lots on the north side, being entire front between St. Nicholas and 8th avs.

118TH-ST.—12 lots on the north side, being entire front between St. Nicholas and 8th avs.

119TH-ST.—10 lots on north side, being entire front between St. Nicholas and 8th avs.

Maps at No. 77 Cedar-st.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

MINER & SOMERVILLE WILL SELL at auction on FRIDAY, March 22, at 10½ o'clock, at Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., a general assortment of household furniture. Also, 25 walnut and oak sitting and standing desks, chairs and stools. Also, five cases stationery and fancy goods in great variety. All to be sold on account of whom it may concern.

AUCTION SALES.

J. H. DRAPER, Auctioneer.

UNITED STATES COTTON SALE.

JOHN H. DRAPER & CO.
WILL SELL
ON THURSDAY, April 4, 1867,
at 1 o'clock P. M., at their Salesroom, No. 112 Pearl-st.,
(Hanover-square,)
By order of Francis Robinson, Special Agent Treasury Department,
600 BALES NORTH CAROLINA
AND
SAVANNAH COTTON.

The above cotton has been sampled and classed by G. W. Amory, and may be seen by sample at the office of the auctioneers,

NO. 112 PEARL-ST.,

two days before the sale.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

BROOKLYN PROPERTY.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on FRIDAY, March 22, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

SOUTH 9TH-ST.—Four lots of land, with the first-class three-story and attic brown-stone front house thereon, situate on north side of South 9th-st., between 4th and 5th sts., and known as No. 100; house 25 by 55 feet; has modern improvements, and in good order. Lots 25 and 22 by 120 feet.

SOUTH 9TH-ST.—Three lots of land, with three-story brick house thereon, on south side of South 9th-st., between 2d and 3d sts., No. 25; house 40 feet deep, with extension; has modern improvements, and is in good order. Lots 26 by 100 feet.

SOUTH 9TH-ST.—Three-story and attic brown-stone front house and lot on north side South 9th-st., between 2d and 3d sts., No. 34; house 45 feet deep, modern improvements, in good order. Lot 83 feet 4 inches.

SOUTH 9TH-ST.—Twelve lots on South 9th-st., between 7th and 8th sts.

8TH-ST.—One lot west side, 106 feet south of South 9th-st.

RUSH-ST.—Two lots south side, 161 feet west of Division-av.

BROADWAY, OR DIVISION-AV.—Four lots north side, between 3d and Wythe avs.

HOOPER-ST.—Two lots on south side, between Bedford and Wythe avs.

HEWES-ST.—Two lots south side, between Marcy and Lee avs.

HAMILTON-ST.—Four lots east side, between Myrtle and Park avs.

PENN-ST.—Five lots southeast corner of Penn-st. and Marcy-av.

By HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER, Auctioneers.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE
OF THE
ENTIRE STOCK OF THE MAISON DOREE,
No. 42 East 14th-st., Union-square,
consisting of
ALL THE ELEGANT FURNITURE, SILVER, SILVER and GOLD PLATE, LINEN, PORCELAIN, AND GLASSWARE, DRAPERIES, BRONZES, MIRRORS, CHANDELIERS, CARPETS, &c., &c.
Also
THE ENTIRE EXTENSIVE AND MOST VALUABLE STOCK OF WINES AND LIQUORS,
imported expressly for this house of the most rare and choice description.
Also
PRESERVES, FRUITS AND STORES.
To be sold without reserve,
ON THE PREMISES, on TUESDAY, 19, WEDNESDAY, 20, THURSDAY, 21, FRIDAY, 22, and SATURDAY, 23d of March,
At 10½ o'clock, each day.

The WINES and LIQUORS will be sold on Friday and Saturday, 22d and 23d, with a separate catalogue.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY T. R. MINTURN.

THIS DAY, (Friday, March 22,) at 11 o'clock, within the store,
2,500 Packages Malaga Raisins.
600 boxes Lisbon Figs.
40 cases Smyrna Figs.
25 bags Walnuts.
50 frails Dates.
At 12 o'clock, on Pier No. 9 East River:
3,450 Boxes fresh Sicily Oranges.
900 Boxes fresh Sicily Lemons.
Cargo brig *Mary Stewart*, from Palermo.

J. C. HOUGHTON, Auctioneer.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

BREWSTER & BERG will sell THIS DAY, (Friday,) at No. 86 Cedar-st., at 11 o'clock, an assortment of household furniture, consisting of parlor, dining-room and chamber suites, hair and other mattresses, bedding, china and glassware, window shades and ornaments, being a large and varied stock, worthy the attention of housekeepers.

UNITED STATES OF COLOMBIA.

PUBLIC AUCTION SALE OF VACANT GOVERNMENT LANDS.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, BOGOTA, Jan. 8, 1867.

In accordance with the privilege reserved to the Executive by Article 18 of the Convention for the establishment of the Panama Railroad, regarding the unoccupied lands to be set off for the Government, it has been determined to sell the said lands at public auction; consequently, parties wishing to purchase the same are hereby invited to forward their bids, inclosed in a sealed envelope, and addressed to this Department, before the 1st day of July next, at noon.

The said lands are divided into three tracts, designated respectively by the numbers 2, 4 and 6; and each tract is subdivided into two lots, one being situate on each side of the line of railroad. Their superficial area is as follows:

The first lot of tract No. 2 contains about	6,775 acres.
The second lot of tract No. 2 contains about	3,716 acres.
The first lot of tract No. 4 contains about	10,010 acres.
The second lot of tract No. 4 contains about	6,958 acres.
The first lot of tract No. 6 contains about	4,675 acres.
The second lot of tract No. 6 contains about	1,053 acres.
Total, about	33,182 acres.

The situation of the lands is as follows, viz.:

The first lot of tract No. 2, among other vacant lands, lies between the tracts numbered 1 and 3, adjudged to the Railroad Company, and the Miraflores and Calle Bruja lands; the second lot, among other vacant lands, lies between the tracts numbered 1 and 3, belonging to the Company, and the San Jose de Bella Vista lands.

The first lot of tract No. 4, among other vacant lands, lies between the tracts numbered 3 and 5, adjudged to the Company, and the Palenquilio, Alto Colorado, and Ahorca, Lagarto, and Bulico Soldado lands; the second lot, among other vacant lands, lies between the tracts numbered 3 and 5, belonging to the Company, and the Ahorca, Lagarto, and Bulico Soldado, Barro Colorado, Palenquillo, and Frijol Grande lands.

The first lot of tract No. 6, among other vacant lands, lies between tract No. 5, adjudged to the Company, and the Tabernilla and Cano Quebrado, and Barbacoas and San Pablo lands; the second lot, among other vacant lands, lies between tract No. 5, belonging to the Company, and the Juan Grande lands.

The said lands are appraised at the minimum rate of $4 per acre.

Bids may be made either for the three tracts together or for each one separately, or for each of the lots into which they are subdivided.

No bid of a lesser amount than the appraised minimum value will be entertained.

No bid will be considered unless accompanied by a receipt showing that ten per cent. of the appraised minimum value of the part of the tract bid for has been deposited in the General Treasury of the Union.

Payment of the amounts of the highest bids accepted must be made in cash, or in notes of the new issue, within the term of four months from the date of said acceptance.

If, at the expiration of this time, the amounts above referred to shall not have been paid, the said highest bidders shall forfeit the sums deposited, and the lands shall revert to the nation.

The said amounts include the ten per cent. deposited in advance.

All deposits made by bidders, whose bids are not accepted, will be immediately returned to them.

The cost of drawing up documents, and other expenses incidental to the highest bids accepted, shall be borne by the highest bidders.

The highest bids offered shall not be considered as definitively accepted until approved by the Executive authorities.

The auction sale shall commence at the time above designated—when verbal bids will also be received—and terminate at 3 o'clock P. M. of the same day. The Executive authorities will subsequently consider the offers received, and adjudge the lands to such of the highest bidders as may be deemed most suitable.

The sale shall be attended by the Attorney-General of the nation, who shall be invited to be present.

ALEJO MORALES, Secretary.

AUCTION SALES OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

QUACKENBUSH & PAULISON, Auctioneers, No. 84 Cedar-st., will give their personal attention to sales of Household Furniture, at the residences of families declining housekeeping and at their salesroom.

BUREAU OF ORDNANCE, NAVY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON CITY, March 15, 1867.

SALE OF OLD AND UNSERVICEABLE ARTICLES OF ORDNANCE.—There will be sold at public auction to the highest bidders, at noon, THURSDAY, the 11th day of April, 1867, at the office of the Inspector of Ordnance, Navy-yard, Philadelphia, Penn., a lot of old and unserviceable articles of ordnance, embracing shot and shell, about seven hundred (700) carbines, breech-loaders, about twenty-five hundred (2,500) muskets, rifled and smooth-bore, gun carriages and other stores.

The articles will be sold in lots.

Terms: One-half cash in Government funds, to be deposited on the conclusion of the sale, and the remainder within ten days afterward, during which time the articles must be removed from the Yard, otherwise they will revert to the Government.

H. A. WISE, Chief of Bureau.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

MINER & SOMERVILLE WILL SELL at auction, TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, March 26 and 27, at their salesroom, No. 37 Nassau-st., LARGE AND IMPORTANT SALE OF STATUARY, CARRARA MARBLE FIGURES AND GROUPES, VASES, FLORENTINE MOSAIC TABLES, &c., &c., comprising the finest and most artistic collection ever offered at auction in this country, recently imported by the well-known house of F. Zannoni & Co., of Florence. Detailed advertisement of which will appear in Sunday's papers. Will be on exhibition MONDAY MORNING, 25th inst.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

WEST HOUSTON, NEAR BROADWAY, AT AUCTION.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, March 27, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

WEST HOUSTON-ST.—The two three-story high-stoop houses and lots on the south side of this street, being 47 feet front, and only 103 feet west of Broadway. This property will now rent for about $6,000 per annum, and from its peculiar position will greatly improve in value. Terms liberal. Sale positive.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer—Salesroom, No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

MESSRS. MINER & SOMERVILLE will, as for a number of years past, give their personal attention to sales of household furniture at the residences of families declining housekeeping, and at their salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY WILL SELL AT auction on TUESDAY, March 26, at 12½ o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, (for account of whom it may concern:) $62,000 Toledo, Logansport and Northern Indiana Railroad Company First Mortgage 7 per cent. bonds (Hypothecated) $1,000 each.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.

DISTRICT OF VERMONT SS.—Pursuant to a warrant of sale to me directed, issued out of the Honorable District Court of the United States for the District of Vermont, I shall sell at public auction, at the Custom-house, in Burlington, Vermont, on the 2d day of April, A. D. 1867, at 9 o'clock in the forenoon, 23,100 pairs of PRUNELLA SHOE PATTERNS, the same having been ordered to be sold by a decree of said Court.

Given under my hand, at Chester, in said District, this 14th day of March, A. D. 1867.

H. H. HENRY, Marshal.

AUCTION SALE OF COUNTRY PROPERTY, at Wright's Hotel, Montclair, N. J., on TUESDAY, March 26, 1867, at 2 o'clock P. M. Two dwelling houses and lots; also premises known as Fullerton Hall; all within ten minutes' walk of the depot. For particulars apply to IRA CAMPBELL, Auctioneer, Montclair, or E. P. CLARK, 128 Broadway, New-York.

AUCTION SALES.

ROBERT A. HAGGERTY, Auctioneer.

REFEREE'S SALE.

J. F. PIERCE, Esq., REFEREE.

BY ORDER OF THE SUPREME COURT, HAGGERTY & PHELPS will sell on TUESDAY, MARCH 26, 1867, at the Exchange Salesrooms, Trinity Building, No. 111 Broadway, New-York, the valuable

STORE PROPERTY,
ON THE NORTHEAST CORNER OF PECK-SLIP AND FRONT-ST.

known as No. 35 Peck-slip and No. 237 Front-st.

About 50 per cent. may remain on Bond and Mortgage. Maps and full particulars at the office of the auctioneers, No. 11 Pine-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER, Auctioneers.

IMPORTANT SALE
OF
FIRST-CLASS AMERICAN AND FOREIGN PAINTINGS.

Being the entire private collections of George H. Lemist, Esq., of New-York City, and Alex. White, Esq., of Chicago.

Consisting of specimens of the most important works of the following modern masters:

The American school is represented by:

D. Huntington,
A. B. Durand,
F. E. Church,
Eastman Johnson,
S. R. Gifford,
Wm. Hart,
James M. Hart,
De Haas,
Paul Weber,
W. T. Richards,
L. R. Mignot,
A. D. Shattuck,
R. M. Staigg,
A. F. Bellows,
S. Colman,
Geo. H. Hall,
A. F. Tait,
M. B. Kittell.

The French School by the following artists:

H. Merle,
Fauvelet,
Beranger,
Toulmouche,
F. Willems,
Hamon,
Fichel,
Lambinet,
Brillouin,
C. Troyon,
Edward Frère,
Plassan,
De Jonghe,
E. Voillemot,
Trayer,
H. Baron,
Compte Calix,
A. Jourdan,
Girardet,
Guillemin.

The Flemish and Dusseldorf Schools are represented by:

Heilbuth,
Joseph Lies,
Meyer Von Bremen,
Carl Hubner,
Boser,
Boetcher,
B. C. Koek Koek,
Hamman,
Dieffenbach,
Hiddeman,
Prof. Judson,
Prof. Grund,
Prof. Hildebrandt,
Verschuur,
Preyer,
Verboeckhoven,
L. Robbe,
L. De Beul,
F. E. Meyerheim,
Gesselschap,
Van Schendel,
Calisch,
Dillens,
Moeslinger.

with others of the American, French, Flemish and English Schools. To be sold by

HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER,

at their Galleries, Nos. 817 and 819 Broadway, at 7½ o'clock on the evenings of WEDNESDAY, March 27, and THURSDAY, March 28.

They will be on exhibition on and after Friday, 22d inst., from 8½ A. M. until 10 P. M. to days of sale.

FORTY-EIGHTH AUCTION SALE.

75,000
TONS SCRANTON COAL,
ON WEDNESDAY, MARCH 27, 1867.

NEW-YORK, March 16, 1867.

The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company will sell by Messrs. JOHN H. DRAPER & CO., Auctioneers, at the Company's Salesroom, No. 26 Exchange-place, corner of William-st., New-York, on WEDNESDAY, March 27, inst., at 12 o'clock, noon,

75,000 TONS

of fresh mined Coal, from the Lackawanna Regions, of the usual sizes, deliverable at their depot, Elizabethport, N. J., during the month of April, 1867.

TERMS: Fifty cents per ton payable in current funds, on the day of sale, and the balance within ten days thereafter, at the office of the Company.

JOHN BRISBIN, President.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

BUILDING LOTS ON 1ST-AV., AVENUES A AND B AND 82D-ST. AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on MONDAY, March 25, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New-York:

1ST-AV.—Two lots on northeast corner 1st-av. and 82d-st.

AVENUE A.—One lot on southeast corner Avenue A and 82d-st.

AVENUE A.—Two lots on west side, between 81st and 82d sts.

AVENUE B.—Four lots on west side of Avenue B, between 81st and 82d sts.

82D-ST.—Seven lots on south side, 98 feet east of Avenue A.

82D-ST.—Four lots on south side, 106 feet 6 inches west of Avenue A.

Maps at the office of the Auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st.

GEO. A. LEAVITT, Auctioneer.

BOOK TRADE SALE ROOMS, NO. 498 Broadway. LEAVITT, STREBEIGH & CO. Libraries catalogued and sold.

TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, March 26 and 27, at 4 o'clock P. M.

BOOKSELLER'S STOCK,

sold singly or in quantities, embracing a miscellaneous collection of books, history, biography, poetry, travels, novels, &c., &c. The catalogue contains many of the publications of Harper & Brothers, Ticknor & Fields, Carleton, D. Appleton & Co., Peterson Brothers, &c., &c., in quantities. Catalogues ready.

THURSDAY, March 28, and following days,

VALUABLE PRIVATE LIBRARY.

Catalogue of a gentleman's private library, consisting of choice and valuable editions of American and English books, many in elegant bindings. Also, a choice collection of French, German and Spanish literature. The latter specially rich in scarce and valuable works. Catalogues ready.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE STORES ON WASHINGTON AND BRIDGE STS. AT AUCTION.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, March 26, 1867, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) New-York:

WASHINGTON-ST.—The substantial six-story brown-stone store, No. 34 Washington-st., 50 feet south of Morris-st., 25x89.6; iron shutters front and rear. Leased one year from May 1, 1867, at $4,000 per annum.

BRIDGE-ST.—The valuable lot, with five-story front and four-story rear buildings, No. 27, between Whitehall and Broad sts., 16.2 front, 24.3 rear by 78 feet. Leased two years from May 1, 1867, at $1,400.

Sixty per cent. can remain on bond and mortgage. Maps at No. 3 Pine-st.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE CENTRAL PARK LOTS ON 5TH-AV. AND 100TH-ST.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, March 26, 1867, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) New-York:

5TH-AV.—3 lots on east side, 25 feet 8 inches south of 84th-street, each lot 25 feet 6 inches front and rear by 100 feet in depth.

5TH-AV.—2 lots, east side, 50 feet 9 inches north of 100th-st. Each lot 25x100 feet.

100TH-ST.—1 lot, north side, 125 feet east of 5th-av., 25x100 feet 9 inches.

Maps, &c., at the office of the Auctioneers, No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

ROBERT A. HAGGERTY, Auctioneer.

HAGGERTY & PHELPS WILL SELL AT auction, TUESDAY, March 26, at 12 o'clock, at Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

COLUMBIA COLLEGE LEASE, 25x100, being 320 feet west of 5th-av. Full particulars at Auctioneer's office, No. 11 Pine-st.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT under and by virtue of a certain instrument of indenture, dated the sixth day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine, made and entered into between EDWARD K. COLLINS, JAMES BROWN, ELISHA RIGGS, WILLIAM S. WETMORE and STEWART BROWN, of the first part; PROSPER M. WETMORE, of the second part, and the United States of America, by JOHN Y. MASON, Secretary of the Navy of the United States, of the third part, and for the purpose of obtaining repayment of the sum of one hundred and fifteen thousand and five hundred dollars, being the amount of the outstanding balance of advances due, unpaid and unrefunded to the United States, with interest thereon from the twentieth day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, I will on the first day of November, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, at 12 o'clock at noon sell at the Merchants' Exchange, at the City of New York, at public auction, for cash, the steamship *Atlantic*, her tackle, apparel, &c.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, April 19, 1858.

The above sale having been postponed from time to time to this date, it is hereby again postponed until THURSDAY, October twenty, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, at twelve o'clock at noon.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, May 31, 1864.

The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, November thirty, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, October 20, 1864.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, January twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, November 30, 1864.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, March twenty-three, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, January 26, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, April twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, March 23, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, May twenty-four, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, April 26, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till Wednesday, June 21, 1865 at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, May 24, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, August 23, 1865, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, June 28, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, October twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 23, 1865. aug24-lawtoct26

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, December twenty-eight, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, October 26, 1865. oc27-lawtod28

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, March twenty-nine, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1865. d29-lawtom29

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, May thirty-first, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, March 29, 1866. mh30-lawtom31

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, July twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, May 31, 1866. jel-lawtojy26

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, October twenty-fifth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, July 26, 1866. jy27-lawtooc25

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, December twenty-seventh, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 25, 1866. oc26-lawtodec27

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, January thirty-first, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1866. dec28-lawtoja31

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, March twenty-eighth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 31, 1867. feb1-lawtomh28

OFFICE OF COLLECTOR OF INTERNAL REVENUE, FOURTH DISTRICT, STATE OF NEW-YORK,
NEW-YORK, NO. 61 CHAMBERS-ST., Feb. 28, 1867.

WILL BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION, March 15, 1867, at bonded warehouse, basement No. 40 Cortlandt-st., at 11 o'clock A. M., ten cases, containing about 250,000 cigarettes, the same having been distrained for taxes due the United States under the Internal Revenue Law.

T. F. BAILEY, Collector.

The above sale is postponed to the 30th inst., at the same time and place.

T. F. BAILEY, Collector.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, MARCH 22, 1867.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
14th-st. and Irving-place.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, MARTHA, with the following artists; Miss Clara Louise Kellogg, Mme. Natali Testa, Baragli, Antonucci, Fossati.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, an original and grand spectacular Drama, entitled THE BLACK CROOK.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7½ o'clock, The Richings grand English Opera, MARTHA.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.
Broadway, near 8th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, KENILWORTH—Lady Don as Ye Earle of Leicester—and COLLEEN BAWN.

WINTER GARDEN.
Broadway, between Bleecker and Amity sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, BRUTUS. Closing nights of Edwin Booth.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, THE WIFE'S SECRET, with a great distribution of characters.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Broadway.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, Mr. and Mrs. BARNEY WILLIAMS IN IRISH AND YANKEE LIFE. ALL HALLOW EVE AND LATEST FROM NEW-YORK.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, between Bayard and Canal sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7 o'clock, UNCLE TOM'S CABIN. G. L. Fox as Pheneas and the Deacon.

BARNUM'S NEW MUSEUM.
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
THIS AFTERNOON at 2, and EVENING at 7¾, OUR TENEMENT-HOUSES. A LARGE COLLECTION OF LIVING WILD ANIMALS. GORDON CUMMING'S COLLECTION, Dwarf, Fat Boy, 200,000 Curiosities.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, THE RUSSELS FAMILY, ACTING DOGS, ACROBATIC FEATS AND GROUPINGS, HINDOO MIRACLES, &c.

NEW FIFTH-AVENUE OPERA HOUSE.
Adjoining Fifth-avenue Hotel.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, George Christy every night, Otto Burbank, J. T. Boyer and R. Hughes.

KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS,
No. 720 Broadway.
THIS EVENING, CINDER-LEON, DEMON DANCE, SONGS, DANCES, BURLESQUES, and THE BLACK CROOK, PATTI IN PARIS, &c.

DODWORTH'S HALL.
Broadway, opposite 11th-street.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, M. HARTZ, THE ILLUSIONIST. MIRACULOUS ILLUSIONS; L'ESCAMOTEUR and his FAIRY SINGING BIRDS.

UNION HALL.
Broadway and 23d-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, BUNYAN TABLEAUX, largest panorama in the world, illustrating Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress.

STEINWAY HALL.
Nos. 71 and 73 East 14th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, GRAND MASONIC CONCERT IN AID OF THE HALL AND ASYLUM FUND, by Mrs. Marie Abbott, Miss Matilda Toedt, Mr. J. Ernest Perring, Mr. Fred. Stein, Mr. Geo. W. Morgan, Mr. J. W. Abbott.

Terms of the New-York Times.

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The DAILY TIMES (Sunday Edition included)	$12
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The WEEKLY TIMES, one year	$2
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Ten copies	$15

These prices are invariable. We have no traveling agents. Remit in Checks or Post-office Money Orders if possible. Address

H. J. RAYMOND & CO.,
TIMES Office, New-York.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

We have advices to last evening by Ocean Telegraph.

Mr. DISRAELI promises to give Ireland a liberal Reform bill.

The foreign policy of the Emperor NAPOLEON, which has been severely attacked by THIERS and FAVRE in the Corps Legislatif, has been approved by an overwhelming vote by that body.

Gen. GARIBALDI has been elected to the Italian Parliament by three different cities.

Hostilities between Russia and Bokara have been temporarily suspended.

The insurrection against the Ottoman Government is rapidly increasing in Thessaly.

CONGRESS.

The joint resolution reported by the Finance Committee, exempting from internal revenue taxation all wrapping paper made from wood or corn-stalks, passed the Senate yesterday. Subsequently the vote was reconsidered, and Mr. SHERMAN offered an amendment imposing a tax of ten per cent. on all State, municipal or corporation notes and scrip issued by any National Bank. A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury was read, in which it was stated that the National Banks of New-Orleans were issuing shinplasters and scrip as currency. Mr. SHERMAN'S amendment was agreed to, and the resolution goes to the House for concurrence. Mr. CHANDLER, from the Committee on Commerce, reported a resolution authorizing American citizens to dispose of vessels to friendly belligerents, under certain circumstances. At the request of Mr. SUMNER it was laid over for the present. The bill authorizing the sale of certain stocks belonging to the Choctaw and Chickasaw Indians, held in trust by the Government, was debated and passed. The joint resolution suspending further proceedings under the act to appoint Commissioners to pay loyal slave-owners for slaves enlisted in the army, was passed, after some debate. The joint resolution passed in the House increasing the pay of employes in the Quartermaster's and Subsistence Departments was indefinitely postponed. The Senate then adjourned.

In the House, Mr. SCHENCK, on leave, introduced a joint resolution to extend to the employes of the Quartermaster's and Subsistence Departments at Washington the provisions of the joint resolution giving twenty per cent. additional compensation to certain employes in the civil service of the Government at Washington. It includes mechanics, laborers, watchmen, and other employes of these departments. Attempts were made to include other employes of the Government in the benefits proposed by the resolution, but Mr. SCHENCK resisted these attempts, and moved the previous question. The House seconded the motion and the resolution was passed. Mr. HULBURD, Chairman of the Committee on Public Expenditures, stated that the Committee had taken testimony which apparently inculpated one or more members of the Senate, and stated that the Committee deemed it proper to report it to the House, so that such action might be taken as comported with the courtesy due from one House to the other. He offered a resolution directing that all such testimony be transmitted to the Senate for its information. The Senators alluded to are Messrs. DOOLITTLE and PATTERSON, whose names were mentioned in connection with the New-York Custom-house investigation. The resolution met with considerable objection, but, after debate, was agreed to. Mr. HULBURD then offered another resolution, declaring it to be the sense of the House that Mr. HENRY A. SMYTHE should be immediately removed from the position of Collector of the port of New-York. Gen. BUTLER opposed the resolution on the ground that the only proper way to secure the removal of the Collector was by impeachment. The morning hour expired, and the further consideration of the resolution was postponed until to-day. The House, in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to the consideration of the Southern Relief Bill, Messrs. BINGHAM and BANKS withdrawing their pending amendments. Mr. BINGHAM offered another amendment, striking out the clause appropriating $1,000,000 for the relief of the destitute at the South, and authorizing the Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau to expend for that purpose such sum as might be necessary from the amount already appropriated for the benefit of refugees and freedmen. Gen. BUTLER made a speech in opposition to the amendment, contending that it provided for the support of able-bodied white rebels while they were "loafing" at the corner groceries. The debate continued to a long time, and was participated in by the members generally. [illegible] gentleman [illegible] which he [illegible] such vigor as to call forth an indignant reply from that gentleman. The amendment offered by Mr. BINGHAM was adopted, all others were rejected, and the resolution was reported to the House. The previous question was then moved and seconded. An attempt having been made without success to get a vote on the bill, the House adjourned.

GENERAL NEWS.

Nearly all the present members of Parliament in Lower Canada will be returned for the House of Commons. A large number are as yet unopposed. It is understood the elections will not take place until Midsummer.

The steamer *Coquette*, while on her passage up the Mississippi River, struck a snag near Antania Landing, Alabama, and speedily sunk. Her captain and crew have arrived at Montgomery. The steamer and her cargo are a total loss.

Two school-houses in Brighton, one occupied by the high school and the other as a primary department, were burned on Wednesday night by incendiaries. The loss is estimated at about $20,000.

ALEXANDER B. WILEY was executed at Wilkesbarre, Penn., yesterday, for the murder of Mrs. MCELWEE, in May last. He declared on the scaffold that the killing was unintentional.

LOCAL NEWS.

In the Kings County Supreme Court, yesterday, an important case came up for hearing before Judge GILBERT. It was the trial of a suit brought by ORLANDO ALLEN against A. V. STOUT, President of the Shoe and Leather Bank of New-York. The complaint is that in the sale of 5,000 acres of land in McKean County, Penn., to HUBBELL & CLAPP, stock or bonds of the Star Arms Company was taken at the value of $35,000, on the assurance by the defendant that the Company was solvent and the stock good. This stock, it has since appeared, the plaintiff has been unable to realize; hence he sues Mr. STOUT for the amount named, on the ground that it was owing to his representation the stock was taken on account payment of the sale. The case is not yet concluded.

The fifth meeting of the New-York Sunday-school Institute was held last evening in the Reformed Dutch Church, corner Fifth-avenue and Twenty-ninth-street, under the direction of Rev. J. H. VINCENT. Notwithstanding the stormy character of the evening the house was, as usual, crowded to its utmost capacity. An "Address to Sunday-school Teachers" was delivered by Prof. JOHN S. HART, LL.D., of Philadelphia. Other interesting exercises made up the programme of the occasion. The final meeting of the Institute will be held this evening in the same place.

The trial of the action entitled JOHN R. WALKER, administrator, &c., vs. The Long Island Railroad Company, was concluded yesterday by the jury rendering a verdict for the plaintiff for $2,225. This case, already reported in our columns, arose out of the sad disaster which happened on the Long Island Railroad on the 28th of August, 1865, whereby WM. WALKER and several other persons were killed outright. The Court, on motion of plaintiff's counsel, granted an extra allowance.

At the meeting of the Board of Health yesterday, it was resolved to issue proper instructions to the people relative to the importance of all persons being vaccinated, as a preventive measure against the threatened invasion of a small-pox epidemic. Affidavits by Drs. HARRIS and PAINE were presented and read, setting forth that Coroner GAMBLE had withheld the lawful report of the inquest on the body of Mrs. ELIZABETH E. KIMBALL, who died on the 28th of January last, in the Irving House, in this City.

At a special meeting of the Chamber of Commerce, held yesterday afternoon, the reports of Committees on the repeal of the Usury Laws, and upon Wharves and Piers, were read. A memorial to the Legislature advocating the repeal of the Usury Laws was adopted. Conclusive action in the matter of wharves and piers on the part of the Chamber was postponed.

A gentleman named EMILE GONLARD, residing at No. 84 President-street, Brooklyn, has been the victim of quite an extensive robbery. It appears that for some time valuable brandies and wines have been carried off from his cellar by workmen employed by him. He estimates his loss at about $3,000. JOHN WOODS, a carpenter, and LUDWIG NELSON, a painter, have been arrested and committed for examination.

In the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, the case of JOHN J. SHEEHAN, indicted for the murder of THOMAS WRIGHT, by stabbing him, on the evening of the 15th of August last, on Eighth-avenue, was brought up for trial. Several witnesses were examined for the prosecution, when the trial was postponed until to-day.

A very largely attended meeting was held at the Everett Rooms last evening, to devise means to prevent the passage of the bill for a three-tier railroad in this City. Mr. W. L. VERMILYEA presided. A Committee was appointed to proceed to Albany and lay a remonstrance before the Legislature.

A number of licensed liquor-dealers charged with having violated the Excise Law, were tried before the Excise Board yesterday, and several licenses were revoked. Superintendent KENNEDY reported a batch of new complaints, and prayed that action might be taken upon them in accordance with law.

Dr. ELISHA HARRIS has prepared an interesting paper on the subject of vaccination, in the course of which he points out the fearful nature of small-pox, its mode of operation, and what preventive measures should be adopted to save the people of this Metropolis from its threatened ravages.

The Commissioners of Charities and Correction held their semi-monthly meeting yesterday. The minutes of the reports of the past fourteen days were read, but conveyed nothing of special interest.

The Tammany Society yesterday bought the site of the Medical College in Fourteenth-street, adjoining the Academy of Music, for $80,000. The new hall will be erected there.

The Special Sessions was occupied yesterday with the usual variety of petty cases. Seventeen prisoners were convicted and sentenced.

A moderate business was transacted in produce and merchandise yesterday, at irregular prices, Flour and Pork having advanced, while Corn and Cotton declined. The freight market was inactive.

Deliberation on Compulsion.

The difference between the forms of law which prevail wherever the English common law takes root, and those which are found in other countries, is one which never ceases to be full of interest to lawyers, who never weary of comparing the modes of doing business,—the disregard by foreign Courts of what are with us the most solemn rules of procedure, and the strange proceedings which are common abroad, with our own course of legal practice; and, of course, the comparison is apt to be in our favor. Scarcely anything appears to us too strange a proceeding for a foreign Court. We read that a dispute about the ownership of a turkey being brought before a French Judge by two old women, one of them was overheard to say in the dispute that if she had the turkey in her courtyard, the bird himself would show that he was in the habit of roosting on her premises. The Judge in his report of the case says that he thereupon betook himself with the disputants and the bone of contention to the aforesaid courtyard, "and in our presence," says he, "the turkey *rendered homage to the truth.*" Such an incident strikes us as simply ludicrous,—but to a Frenchman it is very impressive.

After all, that may be only a story, and perhaps could be matched by some of the stories of our country Justices. But for a real fact, we hardly remember to have heard of a legal proceeding which brings out those differences of which we spoken more plainly than the following matter, which was lately brought before Judge BETTS, of the United States District Court.

The Court of Commerce in Valparaiso, it seems, had a proceeding brought before it by which a broken merchant was seeking to be discharged from his debts, compromising with his creditors, and giving them some sort of security. Among his creditors were some residents of this City, and thereupon the Court at Valparaiso issues Letters Rogatory directed to some Court here corresponding to that Court, requesting it to summon these creditors before it, not to give their testimony in reference to the matter, but to deliberate upon *the proposition for a settlement which the debtor has made.* Fancy any one applying to our Courts to compel anybody to deliberate about anything. Deliberation is a thing which our Courts would never think of compelling any one to attempt, and our people would no more deliberate upon compulsion than Falstaff would give reasons, even "if they were as plenty as blackberries."

In due time the Letters Rogatory were sent on, not to the Court, but to the State Department at Washington, by which they were forwarded to the United States District-Attorney here, and he delivered them to Judge BETTS. The latter returned them with a letter, which we publish in another column, in which he explained the inability under which he labors to execute them, and which will be found worth reading.

If his letter is forwarded to Valparaiso it will probably give some instruction to the Court and the legal gentlemen concerned and very probably Judge BETTS' refusal to act will seem as singular to them as the request of the Chilian Court seems to us.

Foreign Complications—Are We Ready for Them?

Apart from the merits and demerits of Fenianism, the speech with which "representatives of the Irish Republic in America" introduced themselves the other day to President JOHNSON is in a certain sense suggestive. It shows with what exceeding ease this country might involve itself in formidable foreign complications. A single step, recklessly taken, might plunge us into war. We have but to recognize the "Irish Republic" as a belligerent, and the Fenians as lawful belligerents, to insure hot work with England. Nay, without venturing upon a formal declaration, we have only to doze a little while one batch of Fenians institute an organized invasion of Canada, or while another batch fit out a privateer to prey on ocean commerce, and forthwith we shall be at issue with England's power. Nothing could be easier, simpler, surer.

Or, without meddling with Fenianism, it is competent to this country to kindle the biggest of big blazes. It would not be difficult to provoke trouble with the same Power by pressing sharply the *Alabama* claims, or by protesting vigorously and practically against the objects and agencies which characterize the coming confederation of the neighboring Provinces. A party intent upon an aggressive foreign policy might readily seize either of these questions as a ground of quarrel. Even a party not positively aggressive, but simply firm in the maintenance of the national honor may feel itself bound so to act in regard to these questions that international unpleasantness, not to say embarrassment, may be produced. Again, the fishery question, which has been temporarily patched up, will reappear by-and-by in all its ugliness. How shall it be dealt with? Shall we permit the young confederation to dictate the terms upon which American fishermen may pursue their vocation, or shall we discard the doctrine of Nova Scotia pettifoggers and assert the right of our men to fish within the prohibited line? On one hand, our people will not tolerate terms which they consider both arrogant and unjust; and on the other, it were folly to talk of our rights unless we are prepared at all hazards to enforce them.

Supposititious cases of this nature might be multiplied indefinitely. Reference might be made to Mexico, to prove by what a slender thread our amicable relations with France have hung since the commencement of the Maximilian invasion. But it is not necessary to particularize. The fact is patent that this country may without much ado be called upon to assert its claims, to vindicate its rights, to defend its honor, as against European Governments. Of this contingency, this responsibility, we cannot divest ourselves, save at the cost of national humiliation. However earnestly we cultivate peace, however sincerely we strive to prevent foreign complications, we may at any time find ourselves embroiled. This is the penalty we must be content to pay as the price of national greatness.

Now, the query arises, Are we in a position that enables us to contemplate these contingencies with composure? Suppose that complications with England or France were forced upon us, are we as ready as we ought to be to encounter them? Are we—putting the question plainly—prepared for war, as the arbiter of international differences, probable or remote?

The prime element of national strength in relation to other countries is the assurance of peace among our own people. Fenianism, be its frauds and follies what they may, at least indicates England's most sensitive spot. Just now, Ireland is England's peril. The Irish difficulty is her bond for the maintenance of peace with every first-class Power. It weakens and endangers her, and it will continue to do so until her legislators remove the causes of Irish disaffection. In the same way, for reasons in their nature identical, this country is in no condition to meet external difficulties. We cannot hope to maintain a vigorous foreign policy so long as we are afflicted with domestic discontent; and from this we shall not be free, not only until the Union be reconstructed, but until it be so reconstructed that the peoples of the two sections shall once more feel themselves identified in interest and ambition. That result attained, we may be bold and even defiant on questions of foreign policy. Meanwhile England is not more crippled by Ireland's alienation and hostility than is this country by the condition of the Southern States. In the case of either, war would be waged at a disadvantage.

These considerations are not adduced as reasons for complying with the demands of Southern politicians. So far as they are concerned, we can neither parley nor concede. Situated as we are, the first duty is to reconstruct on a basis that will be enduring, and Congress has decided what that basis shall be. On the plan laid down, however, the work should be pushed forward, care being taken that it shall be thoroughly done, and done promptly. But if we would prevent future disaffection—if we would so reorganize the Government, and so readjust the relations of the States that there shall be unity and lasting domestic peace—it behooves us to inflict no superfluous penalty, and to exercise no greater severity than is absolutely necessary. Confiscate sweepingly, and the United States will be burdened with an Ireland on a large scale. Irritate needlessly, exert your authority wantonly, impress the people with a conviction that they are the victims of a relentless conqueror, and puny Spain might defy the Republic with impunity. Of course, the mere politicians will be dissatisfied under any scheme which the North may impose. But it is possible to separate the great body of the Southern people from the small body of Southern politicians; and the accomplishment of this object should be borne in mind when applying the reconstruction policy. If we are not prepared to forego our pretensions as a leading Power, and to modify our foreign policy to suit the purposes of others, we must not neglect the opportunity of winning back the respect and attachment of the millions whom we have forcibly brought under the authority of the Union.

The Hungarian Exiles.

After twenty years of obstinate resistance, the Austrian Emperor has conceded to Hungary nearly all that her gallant people fought for in 1848. He has given them their ancient Constitution, recognized their right to their own independent Parliament, given them a Ministry of their own, and conceded that he can only be King of Hungary by coronation at the hands of her Parliament. He has also admitted to high place in the councils of the nation some of those who were foremost in fighting her battles in 1848, and who have since passed long years in exile therefor.

We hope that he will crown these acts of concession by removing from KOSSUTH and his family the ban under which they have been held since the overthrow of the Hungarian cause. Not one of them has since been permitted to enter the Austrian dominions. One of KOSSUTH'S sisters, Mme. RUTTKAI, went to Europe last year in the hope that she at least might be permitted to visit her old home, but her application was returned from Vienna with a peremptory refusal, and she again came back to the United States, where her three sons whom she brought with her are established in business, one having served with distinction through the war. Another sister, Mme. MESZLENYI, died soon after her arrival. Other members of the family have settled here in various walks of life. KOSSUTH himself, after his visit to the United States in 1851, spent several years in London trying to maintain, through secret agents, the organization of his party in Hungary, in the hope of renewing the struggle for independence. His two sons were meantime pursuing their studies in the Polytechnic School of Paris, where, in spite of the revolutionary attitude of their family, they carried off several of the most valued prizes, and have since entered upon professional pursuits. KOSSUTH, when the failure of funds deprived him of the means of continuing his political efforts, repaired to Paris and afterward to Turin, where he took up his residence at the opening of the struggle between Italy and Austria, in the hope that during its progress some chance might be offered for the redemption of his native land. This has at last come about, but probably not quite in the way he had hoped. The victory of Prussia has compelled Austria to concede her ancient rights to Hungary, but KOSSUTH struggled for her absolute independence as a separate nation. A powerful party in Hungary always opposed him in this, contending not for independence, but for the restoration of the rights she had enjoyed from the earliest times, as an integral member of the Austrian Empire. It is from this latter party, as a matter of course, that the members of the Hungarian Government under the new *régime* are mainly chosen.

KOSSUTH himself still resides in Turin. He has grown prematurely old and bears in his person the marks of the cruel disappointments and vicissitudes which have marked his life. His hair and beard, which very many who have been readers of the TIMES since the date of his visit, will remember as a glossy black, have been for several years as white as silver,—his form once so erect is bowed with grief and suffering, and a profound melancholy, since the death of his wife with whom he buried all his hopes, marks his whole demeanor. But his voice is still as soft and sweet as when it chained uncounted multitudes of our countrymen, to whom his native tongue was as alien as the cause he came to plead, and his eye still beams with that sad and tender light which gave so much of its wonderful beauty to his face. He is poor, powerless and alone. It would be an act of grace, which would eminently become the Emperor of Austria, and might, one would think, naturally be prompted by his own misfortunes, to permit him to return and die at last in his native land.

The fate of the Hungarian Exiles who came to America on the whole has been sad. Naturally proud and sensitive, finding it impossible to secure a comfortable livelihood and respectable position in a country to whose language, habits and people they were such utter strangers, very many of them—more than one-fifth of the whole number—committed suicide. Others struggled with greater fortitude and patience against their adverse fortunes. They stooped often, without humiliation, from the highest rank to the lowest employments—anxious only to secure an honest living for themselves and their families by honest toil. A year or two since two or three of them—noble-looking, learned, accomplished gentlemen, might be found selling cigars and other small wares in basements along Broadway. Others obtained temporary employment as engineers, teachers and draughtsmen. The war offered an inviting field upon which they were prompt to enter, and in which, as a general rule, they bore themselves with gallantry and skill. One of them, Gen. ASBOTH, originally in the Austrian cavalry, but who left that service and joined the Hungarian levies in the war of 1848, and who won high praise from GEORGEI, the distinguished General who commanded and finally surrendered the Hungarian army to the overwhelming power of Russia, went through our war with marked distinction, receiving a ball in the head which the surgical skill of this country and Paris have proved unable to extract. His merit and services have been very properly recognized by the Government in his appointment as American Minister to Venezuela.

The fate of an exile is always hard, and what makes it hardest of all, is the fact that while he never forgets his native land or ceases, with inexpressible home-sickness and heart-longing, to strive to regain its familiar and beloved soil, his native land is quite sure to forget him almost before the tears of parting are dry upon his cheek. New scenes, new labors, new hopes arise to crowd him from the public memory. Nations have no leisure for recollections or regrets. In public affairs, however it may be with private relations, the absent are always forgotten. No greater strangers could enter Hungary to-day than those who, twenty years ago, staked their lives and their fortunes for her deliverance. And a boon, so small for the victor, yet so great to the vanquished, ought not to be refused.

The Education of Boys for the Sea.

We have on several occasions adverted to the necessity which exists for a proper apprentice system in our merchant service. As the case now stands we are mainly dependent upon foreign nations for our supply of able seamen, and from this class a selection is made of the officers who hold second, third and fourth-rate grades on board our vessels. As a general thing these men possess no better qualification for their position than that of being passable sailors who are able to control, by means of a powerful *physique*, the generally ignorant and often ruffianly characters who "ship before the mast."

What we require is a system for educating youth into the art of seamanship which shall hold out the right inducements to those who are at the same time adventurous and intelligent. Our ship officers should be not only seamen but gentlemen—as well versed in the usages of polite intercourse as they are skilled in their profession. At present this class is the exception. Parents are naturally disinclined to allow their sons to select a seafaring life, when, at the outset, they must be subjected to all the degrading influences of the forecastle. Few lads could pass such an ordeal and come out without being seriously impaired in morals.

The best way, therefore, to secure good seamen is to make it by law incumbent upon shipowners to carry a certain number of boys as apprentices on every vessel, in proportion to her tonnage. These boys should be apprenticed at a nominal rate of wages, to be gradually increased each year of their term of service. The Captain or owner of the ship should be held responsible for their education in practical seamanship, including a knowledge of the science of navigation, and the apprentices should be rated as midshipmen and assigned accommodations apart from the forecastle. This is no new plan. It has been practiced for many years in England with the best results, and every intelligent shipmaster and shipowner in this country is desirous of enforcing it here. The only difficulty in the way is the deep aversions of respectable parents to allow their sons to make the trial under such untoward auspices as at present exist.

Without discussing at this time the benefits which would surely accrue from a higher grade of skill and intelligence on the part of seafaring persons, in the saving of life and property intrusted to their protection, we are glad to say that there are many indications that the standard in these respects will eventually be raised. The necessity of a reform is too imperative to go long without an effort toward the desired end. If the matter cannot be remedied in one way, it will be in another, although perhaps more time will be consumed in the operation.

Probably the next best thing to an apprenticeship system, such as we have outlined, would be the establishment of nautical school-ships under competent and trustworthy supervision in our harbors. A gentleman at the meeting of the Board of Education on Wednesday, asked their attention to the subject. We trust if the Board have the power to act in the premises they will give the subject earnest consideration. Thousands of intelligent and spirited lads who attend our public schools would be willing, no doubt, to adopt the life of a sailor, provided they were assured of good treatment at the beginning and a sure prospect of advancement after thoroughly understanding their calling.

THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE AND THE USURY LAWS.—The Chamber of Commerce yesterday adopted a memorial to the Legislature, praying for a modification of the Usury Laws of the State. There is nothing novel about the movement. The question has been agitated year after year, alike in times of financial trouble and in seasons of commercial prosperity. And still the law of 1837, which like all that particular kind of legislation, was laudably meant to protect the borrower against himself, remains on the staute-book, in spite of the well-established fact that the price of money here has varied more since the act was passed, than it has done in any other civilized country in the world.

In times of great financial depression, the honest and solvent borrower has often been obliged, by the restrictions thrown around the trade in money, to yield to an unforeseen pressure. But in such times the lender could have no temptation to offer loans at the legal rate of interest. If he was one who respected the law in its letter and spirit, he would lend his money at no higher rate. If he was one who defied the law and made contracts regardless of it, the thoughtless borrower, or the man in desperate circumstances, was always at his mercy. And no advocates of the Usury Laws will venture to affirm that, where the latter two classes, the heedless borrower and the unscrupulous lender, have come together, the law has been effectual in any degree to prevent usurious dealing. Its existence, on the other hand, has prevented the free and liberal employment of accumulated capital just at the crisis when its use, under judicious safeguards, would be most beneficially felt.

The advocates of a relaxation in the law of 1837, do not ask that the legal rate of interest shall be higher than it is now. They are content that in the absence of special contracts, seven per cent. shall be the legal rate. But they ask for the repeal of those sections of the Usury Laws, those stringent portions of it which impose penalties upon the lending of money at any higher contract price than the legal rate. They wish to see the same flexibility in the rule applying to the sale and purchase of money, as to any other commodity. And they believe that the change they ask for would greatly tend to mitigate financial panics, and illegal speculation would be checked as it can be in no other way.

CRUMBS OF COMFORT.—President JOHNSON'S Administration has, unquestionably, a certain advantage in the fact that it is supported by neither political party, and looks to neither for support. It is relieved from all necessity of attempting to please either party in regard to many public questions, and is thus enabled to act with more independence in some matters. For example, if it were under control of the Democratic Party, or of the Republican Party, we do not see that it would dare to make even a show of preventing the new invasion of Canada, which is threatened by the Fenians. The supreme importance of the Irish vote to the Democracy would compel them to conciliate it at all hazards; and it appears, from the conduct of Gen. BANKS and other Congressional leaders, that Republicans are inclined to go quite as far in this direction as Democrats. But JOHNSON'S Administration can act without regard to the interests of either party. And thus the laws of the land, the peace of the country and the equilibrium of the world are maintained.

EMIGRATION MATTERS AT THE SOUTH.—While the Legislature of Virginia is discussing the best method of fostering emigration to that State, there come statements of cruelties and neglect of German emigrants whose fate it is to have selected Louisiana and elsewhere South for their new home.

It is said that these Germans are consigned to abandoned negro quarters, wretchedly fed, and, though frequently dying of fever and other diseases, are left unprovided with medical attendance. At the same time the money which is due them for work done is in many cases withheld. The consequence is that German emigration is almost suspended, and the variety of reports which have reached Germany on the subject are likely to prevent its resumption.

Whether these statements are wholly or partly true, they are unfortunate, and do not indicate a great amount of wisdom on the part of Southern employers of emigrant labor. That labor is one of the means by which the industrial recuperation of the regions which have been desolated by war is to be brought about. There is the strongest reason for encouraging and protecting a class of men who, being used to work, and of industrious habits, could be relied upon for activity in many departments of agriculture or of other manual labor, and who are intelligent and peaceable.

Many of the planters fail to recognize how the war has changed the relations of employers and employed; they cannot forget the old rule and its methods. And this must have, of course, its ill effect upon the whole industry of the South. The state of things would be of less consequence if the exodus of black labor from the South could be followed by an immigration of white labor. This process had indeed begun, and by the assistance of German agencies was likely to be successful. Now it is in a great measure stopped, however, as we have described.

MINOR TOPICS.

There is an impression, which is carefully nursed in certain quarters, that President JOHNSON is shaking in his shoes at the prospect of being impeached. "What the President most dreads," says a Boston paper, "is impeachment." There never was a greater mistake. Not many days ago the President remarked that he considered it a matter of much more importance to Congress than to him whether he was impeached or not. He has not the slightest apprehension of being convicted of any misdemeanor or misconduct of any kind, upon any testimony that any honest man could deem fair and reliable;—and if he is convicted otherwise, the odium that will follow such action will, in his opinion, far outweigh any punishment that can be inflicted. President JOHNSON may be a very unwise man, and may have done a great many unwise things; but his confidence in his own integrity, like his reliance upon his own convictions and opinions, is perfectly impregnable.

The *Anti Slavery Standard* publishes an extract of a private letter from a Northern lady in New-Orleans, in which, replying to a question concerning public sentiment there, she says that "the true Union people would prefer to be under the military, if needs be, for a hundred years to come, as they are convinced that is the only safe government for them." This is certainly rather a curious declaration of faith to come from a quarter professing to be Republican and even democratic. We are frequently told that the people of France *prefer* to live under a military government and under an Empire, because it is the "only safe government;" but such declarations are generally regarded as weak inventions of the enemy. Every champion of despotic forms of government urges in their defence that they are "safer" than others, and probably they are. But this has never been held to be quite conclusive as to their being preferable. The arguments which sustain military despotism in Louisiana sustain it equally well in France, in Austria and in the Kingdom of Dahomey.

The stern devotion to the principles of the Constitution, and the profound regard for habits of economy which have been developed in Congress during the debate on the bill appropriating a million dollars for the relief of Southern distress, are calculated to astonish those who have so long been accustomed to see both set at defiance. We have not for a long time past heard the document which a member recently described as the "poor old Constitution," defended so vigorously; and we supposed that economy had fallen into contempt in the presence of those who believe that this country "can stand anything." It is curious, too, that the gentlemen who in this case are boldest in defending the Constitution and the Treasury, are the very persons who have been loudly asserting that they must both give place whenever the necessities of the hour and the life of the nation demanded it. What has caused such a sudden and extraordinary change in their opinions, we leave others to conjecture, and whether they will apply their new principles to all their future legislation, we leave the record to show.

If the colored people in this country are not properly cared for, it certainly will not be for lack of efforts pretending to be for their benefit. One class of their professed friends, mainly consisting, it must be confessed, of interested political partisans, have demanded for them universal suffrage, and have secured it in those States where the people themselves are allowed no voice in the matter. Mr. STEVENS, representing another class, very justly holds, and very bluntly says, that suffrage without the means of becoming independent, personally and socially, will be of no use to the colored people themselves, and will make them a nuisance to everybody else. And he therefore proposes to confiscate lands enough at the South to give the negroes a homestead apiece, and other property enough to build a house on it. Some of the colored people themselves accept all that is sensible, and reject all that is not, in these various schemes. Mr. PUTNAM, an intelligent colored man, acting as agent for a Long Island Equal Suffrage Association, is urging suffrage and homesteads; but he proposes that the latter shall be acquired by purchase and by amicable arrangement with the owners, instead of by forcible seizure and confiscation. He thinks contracts might be made on advantageous terms by which *labor* should be received by owners of large estates in payment for small tracts sufficient for homesteads, and that in this way both parties would be benefited and a mutuality of interests created which would be of great advantage to the whole country. The idea is a good one. It rises above the schemes which figure so prominently in the movements of the day,—all which seek more or less to use the negroes merely as tools for the accomplishment of political ends,—at the sacrifice of their own real welfare as well as of that peace and social quiet which can only be secured by harmony of interest. We commend Mr. PUTNAM'S enterprise to general favor.

A bill now before the Maryland Legislature affords a fair indication of the spirit in which that body is disposed to treat the Civil Rights Law. The bill says that judges cannot exercise free judgment upon points in the Civil Rights Act which they may think in violation of the United States Constitution, because they are liable to penalties; and in order that the Judiciary may be free judges and magistrates are to have a claim upon the State for whatever costs or penalties they may incur by decisions adverse to the law. Practically this amounts to an intention to resist the law as far as possible. This resistance may be all very pleasant and dignified, but the process will be a costly one if persevered in. However, the bill has passed the Senate and is likely to pass the House. We believe there is really more actual hostility to the national Government in Maryland than in South Carolina or Mississippi.

A bill for the regulation of tenement houses to be hereafter built has been introduced in the Legislature by Mr. KEADY, and favorably reported by the Committee, which will remedy many of the evils which now exist. It makes full and stringent provision for securing ventilation, a proper supply of water, high ceilings, means of cleanliness, &c., and prescribes severe penalties for failure to comply with the requirements of the law. Some severe regulations on this subject are indispensable. We are aware that very much of the filth and squalor which now characterize the habitations of the poorest and lowest class of our population are due to their own habits and lack of appreciation of any thing better. Thousands of them are utterly averse to the use of cold water, shut out fresh air as if it were pestilential and cannot be induced to consult decency and cleanliness in their domestic affairs. But it is by no means the case with all of the poorer classes, and those who wish to live decently ought to be protected and encouraged in doing so. Besides, those who do not wish it should be compelled to do it, because they have no right to endanger the lives and health of others. In London a law passed some years since to regulate lodging-houses has been enforced with good effect, and there is no reason why equally desirable results should not follow a similar measure here.

The Anti-Slavery *Standard* is beginning to be dissatisfied with the lack of Radicalism evinced by Senator CONKLING. It censures him for refusing to follow Mr. SUMNER'S lead in the addition which he proposed to the Reconstruction Bill of last session. "Thus far," says the *Standard*, "Mr. CONKLING'S votes have indicated little gain to the Radical side, contrasted with Mr. HARRIS' later record;—Hon. E. D. MORGAN, we are glad to notice, voted with Mr. SUMNER in favor of the educational amendment." There are very few of our public men who come, always and reliably, up to the standard which Mr. PHILLIPS and his associates erect for them. Even *the* SUMNER has now and then fallen short. Inferior mortals may, therefore, well be excused for occasional failures.

Judge DALY, of the Court of Common Pleas, has recently decided an important question concerning the jurisdiction of State Courts in discharging soldiers enlisted in the United States Army. Hitherto the practice has been on the part of enlisted minors who found, after experience, that the life of a soldier was not to their taste, or of their parents acting on their behalf, to sue for their discharge on writs of *habeas corpus* before State Courts. In this manner the Government, especially during the war, was swindled out of hundreds of thousands of dollars, paid in bounties, the enlistment being in many cases solely for the purpose of obtaining the bounty, and afterward securing release from service on the plea of minority. Judge DALY'S decision, which is characterized by good sense as well as sound law, will henceforth put a stop to this abuse. He declares that all applications for discharge of soldiers must be made to United States Courts, and that minors who take the oath at the time of their enlistment that they are over 18 years of age, cannot afterward claim discharge, either through themselves or their parents, on the ground of being under that age. We published the decision in full yesterday.

An important principle of law was yesterday settled by the Supreme Court. In the trial of a suit for damages growing out of the death of Mr. WILLIAM WALKER, in consequence of a collision on the Long Island Railroad, the Court decided, among other points, that it is the duty of a conductor to furnish seats to all passengers. If he should fail to do this, and travelers be compelled to stand, even though they stand on the platform, and personal injury result, the railroad company cannot avail themselves of the law which absolves them from liability by posting notices in the cars against standing on the platforms. Mr. WALKER met his death under such circumstances, and his executors recovered damages. If this decision shall have the effect of bringing railroad corporations to a sense of their obligations to provide proper accommodation for their passengers, the public will profit thereby.

Gen. BUTLER is determined to impeach somebody or something. He went to Congress for that express purpose, and does not intend to be balked. He preferred the President, naturally enough, but as Congress declines to gratify him in that respect, he is willing to compromise on our Custom-house Collector. He is as accommodating as the politician who called on President JACKSON to demand the mission to England as the reward of his services, but on being refused this and everything else on the descending scale, said he would be satisfied if the President would give him some *old clothes*. Mr. HULBURD offered a resolution in the House requesting the President to remove Collector SMYTHE; but Gen. BUTLER resists this and insists on impeachment. We rather favor that proposition. Congress has the *right* undoubtedly to impeach any office-holder, and we should rather like, for the novelty of the thing, to see them do *something* which they have a right to do.

AN UNHAPPY MISTAKE.—In the accounts published by the TIMES and other journals of the shocking death of a Mrs. ELIZABETH E. KIMBALL, in connection with a case before the Tombs Police Court, the deceased was described as the widow of the late Major EDWARD KIMBALL. This was a mistake. Mrs. Major KIMBALL has been for some time, and is at present, an employe in one of the Departments at Washington; and, to those who know her best, her reputation is not likely to suffer by the unfortunate error. It is but just to add, however, by way of explanation, that the deceased woman was the widow of Lieut. JOHN F. KIMBALL, of the One Hundred and Seventy-sixth New-York Volunteers, who died in a rebel prison, and the mistake arose from the similarity of names. We regret exceedingly that we should have fallen into such an error.

We are glad to hear that the "Freedman's Savings Bank," in Bleecker-street, is achieving, as it is meriting, success. It is under responsible direction, its management is excellent; its clerks capable and courteous, and its depositors increasing. The blacks of this City, as a rule, are economical, and are quite as eager to have bank accounts as people with lighter skins. We think the name of Freedman's Bank is unhappy. The majority of colored people in this City are not freedmen, but were, like St. Paul, born free. [illegible]

MR. JEROME'S THEATRE—TABLEAUX VIVANTS.

Nearly all men and all women desire to be something different from the creatures that they know themselves for. This feeling is first shown in little boys who play at soldiers, and in little girls who play at school-keeping and at doll-nursing. Later in life it is correctly developed in religious natures, when the most powerful inducement to goodness is in the reflection that they may become smiling cherubim;—and it is perverted in the natures of young men who desire to become actual warriors and deal in carnage, or become mimic monarchs and go on the stage,—and of young ladies who foolishly want to imitate the heroines of the novels they have read. In all persons this feeling is more or less strong, and more or less elevated. In great minds it flowers into ambition and makes our really great men and great women of every sphere; while in lesser ambitions, which are as content with the semblance as others are with the reality, it makes our actors and actresses who shine in the theatre. Once upon a time the latter inclination was the chief hope of the drama for its yearly *debuts*; now it is the cause of the growth in number and popularity of private tableaux and amateur performances of every character.

The living tableaux were first introduced in fashionable society as a compromise with the wild desire to become something else which is known to exist, even in the hearts of very pretty young ladies of rank and wealth, and have been preferred to plays and operas, by the *elegantes*, who soon found studying a part was an intolerable bore, that rehearsing it twenty times to enact it once was a great loss of time, and that there never were more than three good parts in a piece of a dozen characters, so that too many of them had to play second fiddle. And there is this beauty about *Tableaux Vivants*: in the course of an evening, everybody can be what she likes best to appear, and so nobody is slighted. If there are twelve ambitious ladies, there can be twelve pictures, and a special heroine for each: whereas in play or opera, there can only be one queen, one *confidante*, and one page—and all the others must be female peasants of a monotonous cast.

All this winter, therefore, the living tableaux have been extremely popular in the best society, and unusually brilliant and costly in all instances. None, however, have been more magnificent in detail, or have been participated in with more earnestness by the very flower of New-York society, than the recent entertainments which were given at Mr. LEONARD W. JEROME'S elegant little private theatre, under the direction of the ladies of the Southern Relief Society. The third, and last, of the first series of these was given on Tuesday night, before a rare and radiant audience, and the programme was altogther filled by the acknowledged leaders and beauties of our first circles, whose share and interest in these amusements are the result of motives praiseworthy in the highest degree, since charity is the fountain whence they spring. On Tuesday evening, there were twelve tableaux represented, with all the splendors of rich new costumes and all the accessories of appropriate scenery and cunningly devised emblems suggested by the subjects chosen. The first was a provokingly comical picture of "Blindman's Bluff," in which the figures were personated by Misses LARNED, FAY, REID, ANDERSON and WOODVILLE, and Mr. IRVIN. The lady last named is from Baltimore, and, rarely enough for a Southern beauty, is a true model of the pure blonde type. She has created a marked sensation since her introduction to New-York society this Winter, and well she might, for, to quote PRAED,

"She is a pretty nun,
Sweet, delicate and five foot one;
* * * Her eye
Looks like the Heaven in Italy,
Serenely blue and softly bright,
Made up of languish and of light."

The second tableau was called "The Novice's Dream," and was personated by Mrs. COSTAR, (a beautiful brunette,) Miss GANDY and Mr. G. H. REDMOND. In this picture, the first scene shows us a novice who has fallen asleep at her devotions in her convent cell; in a vision her lover is offering her a bridal crown of orange flowers, while an angel hovering above, with one hand warns the youth away, and in the other presents a cross to the novice; the second scene presents the young girl clasping the cross to her breast, while her lover kneels despairingly at her feet and the angel places a crown of immortelle on her head. Another tableau pictured a group of "Neapolitan peasants going to the Festa"—copied from a painting in the Royal Academy, and in this Miss WADSWORTH, a radiant beauty, who is in her first winter in society, took part, with Misses EDGAR, MERCHANT, ASHMORE, VIELE and Master HOWLAND. The admirable manner in which the very trying positions of this tableau were preserved, secured for it a double *encore*. A representation of the "Assumption of the Madonna" followed, and sublime and beautiful it was. Mrs. GARDINER HOWLAND, who is called by many the most beautiful woman in society, sustained the leading figure, while her sister, Miss DELANEY, sang with remarkable feeling the "Madonna Song." Five of the loveliest pageants of the night, however, were the separate representations of the "Four Seasons," and their sequel, "The Allegory of the Seasons," the latter a pyramidal tableau with the reigning season, Winter, at the summit. This was personated by Mrs. BELMONT, whose costume was a miracle of taste and loveliness. The icicles which hung about Winter's brow and graceful throat were diamonds. The rest of the seasons were personated by Miss GANDY as "Spring," Mrs. TIFFANY as "Summer," and Miss WADSWORTH as luxuriant "Autumn." "Jacob's Dream" was a sacred tableau of much taste. It called into review Misses STEVENSON, GANDY, DE WOLFE, BROOKS, BRECK, REID, WOODVILLE, POTTER, GERHARD, BINNINGER and CORSE—a cluster of graces seldom seen in a single frame. This was a cloud picture, which was admirably contrasted by the Oriental magnificence exhibited in the next "Solomon Receiving the Queen of Sheba." This was represented by Mrs. Aspinwall, Misses DE WOLFE, P. FORBES and BRECK, and Messrs. COLEMAN, WHITREDGE, CONDIT and DE WOLFE; Masters J. F. GALLATIN and SHERWOOD. It was one of the finest pictures of the entertainment; but one entirely charming was a rapid series called on the programme "La Semaine des Amours," ("The Week of Loves,") and in which Miss MCVICKAR, and Messrs. ANDERSON and SNELLING and Master COLES expressed in tableau that characteristic verse of the Parisian: "On Monday a lady you see; on Tuesday the agreeable pay to her; Wednesday your heart's in a flame; she responds to the passion on Thursday; on Friday you are as happy as can be; Saturday finds love satiated; and Sunday all is over—to begin again on Monday." Three other tableaux, "Dressing Moses for the Fair," "John Knox Reproving the ladies of Mary's Court" (both from famous pictures,) and "MARTHA WASHINGTON'S Drawing Room," (in which Mrs. RIVES seemed a living image of Mrs. WASHINGTON,) completed the dozen and brought the entertainment to an end, a little in advance of the royal hour—twelve. A series of amateur concerts are to succeed the tableaux, the first of which is to occur at Mr. JEROME'S Theatre on Saturday evening.

FINE ARTS.—A fine collection of modern pictures may be seen for a few days at Leeds' Art Gallery. It comprises the entire private galleries of Mr. GEO. H. LEMIST, of this City, and Mr. ALEX. WHITE, of Chicago, and contains many valuable works from the hands of the best modern artists of Europe and America. The collection will remain on exhibition until Wednesday of next week.

WASHINGTON.

AFFAIRS AT THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, March 21.

THE SOUTHERN RELIEF BILL.

Mr. BINGHAM to-day achieved a considerable triumph in defeating the opponents of the Million Dollar Southern Relief Bill. The contest was exciting, and presented a scene rarely equaled in the annals of legislation. Early in the discussion he took exceptions to the remarks of Gen. BUTLER, which was the tocsin for a long and acrimonious debate, during which he referred to BUTLER'S vote for JEFF. DAVIS in the Charleston Convention, and called him the "Hero of Fort Fisher uncaptured." BUTLER retorted by acknowledging that he had voted for and supported JEFF. DAVIS while he was in the Senate; but said that while he had repented for his sins in that line, Mr. BINGHAM continued to support him even now when he is a perjured traitor. He then in dignified and courteous language acknowledged his defeat at Fort Fisher, and then startled the House by claiming that while he had accomplished something for the benefit of the country in other matters, Mr. BINGHAM could only claim the glory of having hung a woman, Mrs. SURRATT by name, on insufficient testimony before an illegal military tribunal. Mr. BINGHAM replied in an eloquent defence, asking very pertinently whether BUTLER'S opinion on the subject was worth more than that of the members of the Court who tried the conspirators, who were men in every way his peers, and paid a glowing eulogy to their services in the field, as well as to the memory of Mr. LINCOLN. The Butler-Schenck amendments and substitutes were then defeated, but not without a sharp contest, as the House was very nearly equally divided in opinion. The Stevens Radicals were all on BUTLER'S side, and the Democrats voted with Mr. BINGHAM in opposition to them while perfecting the bill, although some of them will vote against it on its final passage, as they deem a charity appropriation unconstitutional. At 5:30 o'clock, after a struggle of several hours, the previous question was ordered, pending which the House adjourned, and the bill will come up immediately after the reading of the journal tomorrow. As it now stands, Mr. BINGHAM'S compromise, providing that no additional appropriation shall be made, but that the Freedmen's Bureau shall include all destitute and helpless people in the South in its issue of rations, is accepted. No question of importance has been considered in Congress for several years on which the contest has been so nearly equal as on this, which fact, added to the bitterness of feeling elicited by the discussion, increases the interest of the public in the matter, and the galleries are crowded continually during its consideration. It has been suggested that BUTLER, in his remarks regarding Mrs. SURRATT, has made a good bid to be employed as counsel for her son, who will be tried here at the next term of the Criminal Court, on an indictment as one of the conspirators in the assassination.

NEW-YORK CUSTOM-HOUSE INVESTIGATION TESTIMONY.

Mr. HULBURD, from the Committee on Public Expenditures, presented to the House to-day a resolution declaring that the evidence taken by that Committee apparently inculpates one or more Senators, and providing that it shall be transmitted to the Senate. He explained that it was the desire of the Committee to avoid public scandal, and therefore refused to make public the evidence referred to unless ordered to do so by the House. An attempt was made to obtain such an order, but it failed. It is well known that the Senators referred to are Messrs. DOOLITTLE and PATTERSON. Some of it has already been published, but there is more in the hands of Mr. HULBURD. The resolution was adopted. Mr. HULBURD then offered another resolution, recommending the removal of Collector SMYTHE, and Gen. BUTLER assumed its leadership. He objected to a removal by the President, and claimed that the people demand the impeachment of all civil officers who are guilty of misdemeanors, and occupied so much of the morning hour in discussing the question that the proposition went over under the rules.

RESIGNATION OF GEN. ROSECRANS.

About two weeks ago Gen. ROSECRANS sent to the President his resignation as Brigadier-General of the regular army. The communication was sent to Gen. GRANT, who indorsed his recommendation of acceptance thereon, but before further action was taken by the Executive, the latter received a letter from Bishop ROSECRANS, the brother of Gen. ROSECRANS, asking that final action on the letter of resignation be suspended. In the meantime, the entire New-York Congressional delegation have united in a petition to the President asking that, in case Gen. ROSECRANS' resignation shall be accepted, Gen. SICKLES be appointed a Brigadier-General in the regular army. This is urged upon the merits of the case, and in addition because New-York has had no officer of the rank of General in the regular army. Should the resignation of Gen. ROSECRANS be accepted, there is no doubt that the appointment of Gen. SICKLES will be made.

COLLECTOR SMYTHE, OF NEW-YORK.

The various statements about influential persons—Democrats and others—calling upon the President and urging the immediate removal of Collector SMYTHE, of New-York City, are exaggerations of the truth, and there is no reason to believe that Mr. JOHNSON would lend a favorable ear to such suggestions, in view of the fact that Mr. SMYTHE has not been tried except by *exparte* testimony, taken in secret, and without enjoying the privilege of confronting and examining the witnesses upon whose testimony it is sought to convict him. Thus far the Executive has no official information of any dereliction of duty on the part of Collector SMYTHE, nor any knowledge of official corruption in his office.

SHINPLASTERS IN THE SOUTH.

Several of the Southern cities, among them New-Orleans and Memphis, have since the close of the war resumed the practice of issuing irredeemable shinplasters, and circulating them as money, in violation of the law of Congress. Senator SHERMAN to-day secured the passage of an amendment to a little tax bill to tax these issues ten per cent. and thus tax them to death.

UNITED STATES COURTS IN NEBRASKA.

The bill to create a new United States Judicial District of the State of Nebraska passed the House to-day, and is now awaiting the President's signature. Judge LOCKWOOD, who was Territorial Judge, has been nominated for the position of United States District Judge, but he belongs to the class of Johnsonized Republicans, and therefore encounters the opposition of the Senators from that State. There will probably be no appointment at present for that position. A clause in the bill provides that until a Judge is appointed and confirmed, the Judge for the District of Iowa shall hold the Courts in Nebraska.

UNIONISTS' CONVENTION IN NORTH CAROLINA.

A call was issued in North Carolina for a Convention of the freedmen and white Unionists, to be held at Raleigh on the 27th inst., for the purpose of organizing a new State Government under the Reconstruction Bill of the Thirty-ninth Congress, but the passage of the Supplementary Bill precludes the necessity of the movement. Delegates from the different county Union Leagues will assemble, nevertheless, for the purpose of perfecting a party organization.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

There was a very general concurrence in the opinion to-day in both Houses that an adjournment is practicable by Monday or Tuesday of next week. The only business of importance is the Southern Relief Bill and action on the veto of the Supplementary Reconstruction Bill, which is expected to-morrow.

Sergeant-at-Arms ORDWAY entertained the New-Hampshire Senators and Representatives this evening at the National Hotel, in this city, beside the families of the respective Congressmen. There were present, also, Hon. W. E. CHANDLER, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, and wife, and Hon. E. A. ROLLINS, Commissioner of Internal Revenue, and wife.

Among the nominations sent to the Senate for New-York to-day are A. R. ROOT, Collector, and JAMES C. STRONG, Assessor, Thirtieth District. Among the nominations for Pennsylvania to-day were ARTHUR D. MARKLEY, Naval Officer, and WILLIAM GODWIN, Collector of Customs, of Philadelphia, and WILLIAM P. LLOYD, Collector, Fifteenth District. The Senate made short work of the case of Mr. MARKLEY, and rejected his nomination within two hours after its reception. JOHN B. HINDLY was nominated for Collector Fourth District, and JACOB WEST, Collector Fifth District, of New-Jersey.

To the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, March 21.

ARREST OF AMERICAN CITIZENS IN GREAT BRITAIN.

The Secretary of State reports to the President, who has sent his letter to the House, that the correspondence relative to the arrest, imprisonment and treatment of American citizens in Great Britain, or its Provinces, within two years past is still in progress, and therefore its publication at the present juncture would, in the opinion of the Secretary, be incompatible with the public interest.

FEES OF SALARIED CONSULS.

The Secretary of State, in response to a resolution of the Senate, says the Department has no knowledge that any salaried Consul now in office has been permitted to appropriate or has appropriated to his own use, over and above the amount of salary, any portion of these or any other fees, otherwise than in conformity with the law, and as authorized and directed thereby. The Comptroller of the Treasury says he has no means of stating the amount of the fees, but that the surplus, after making the legal deductions for salary, &c., is deposited to the order of the State Department.

FRENCH TROOPS AT VERA CRUZ.

The President, in replying to an inquiry of the House, incloses the following letter to that body:

CONSULATE OF THE UNITED STATES,
VERA CRUZ, Feb. 28, 1867.

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that the following French transports have arrived here since my dispatch of Feb. 21:

The *Tartare* and *Charante*, the *Duranna*, *Ville de Lyon* and *Megare*, the *Ceres*, *Vera Cruz* and *Castiglione*. These have sailed.

The following on the 24th: The transport *Tampico*, with 1,050 troops; on the 25th, the *Ardeche*, with 1,250 troops; on the 26th, the *Calvados*, with 1,000 troops; on the 27th, the *Parn*, with 1,100 troops, and *Vera Cruz*, with 1,000 troops; on the 28th, 3,000 troops had been embarked, making in all a total of 16,400 troops to date.

Marshal BAZAINE is at the village of Soledad, some 30 miles from this city, on the line of railroad.

The embarkation is progressing rapidly, and the expectation of the French officers is that they will all have embarked previous to the 12th of March.

The Custom-house of this city is to be given over to FRANCISCO BERRA, the former Collector under the Juarez Government and also under the intervention previous to the Convention of July 30, 1866.

MAXIMILIAN is reported to have arrived at Queretaro on the 15th inst. with nearly all the available force of his party, say some 8,000 men, commanded by Gens. MARQUEZ, MIRAMON, VIDAURRI and MENDEZ.

The Liberals have a force of some 12,000 men around said place under ESCOBEDO, TREVINA, CORONA, and others. Here in Vera Cruz the Imperial authorities are enlisting any man they can induce to do so. The Contre guerrillas, formerly under Col. DU BIN, in number 300, have nearly all enlisted. They are to be commanded by MARIANE CAMACHO, of Jalapa. Everything is very quiet here in this city. There have not been any officers quartered on the American residents since the 14th inst.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, your obedient servant,

(Signed) E. H. SAULINER,
Acting U. S. Consul.

Hon. WM. H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

MEXICAN AFFAIRS.

According to the last official information received from Mexico, it appears that the Republicans have four armies well equipped and armed, each of which could offer battle to MAXIMILIAN at Queretaro. Of these four armies, only one, the Army of the North, under ESCOBEDO, was in front of Queretaro. The Western Army, under CORONA, and the Central Army, under REGULES, were coming to join ESCOBEDO. Should they make a junction, the success of the Republicans is almost certain. Should MAXIMILIAN force a battle and defeat ESCOBEDO, Gens. CORONA and REGULES will offer him battle. Should they be defeated, Gen. DIAZ, of the Eastern Army, will be left intact and able to take care of MAXIMILIAN.

REGISTRATION OF NEGRO VOTERS.

The registration of votes under the new suffrage law has commenced in Washington. The registration in the First Ward shows the blacks greatly in the majority—the whites taking no particular interest in the matter.

BILLS SIGNED BY THE PRESIDENT.

The President has signed the bill appropriating $15,000 for the relief of freedmen or destitute colored persons in the District of Columbia; also the bill appropriating $50,000, in addition to the amount heretofore provided, for expenses attending the Paris Exposition.

The President in response to a resolution of the House, transmitted to-day a letter from our Consul, dated Toronto, March 13, inclosing a communication from Mr. K. MACKENZIE, the United States attorney employed to defend the prisoners, in which the latter says the Court of King's Bench has given judgment in the case of PATRICK MCGRATH, one of the Fenian prisoners, and has confirmed the conviction. It will be recollected that MCGRATH was tried at the November Court for participation in the Fenian raid of June last, as a citizen of the United States, and acquitted. At the January term he was tried a second time on another indictment for the same offence, as a British subject. To the latter indictment Mr. MACKENZIE recommended him to plead a plea of *autre fois acquit*, beside pleading over to the felony. He was convicted of the felony. The result was as first above stated, the Court having in this instance departed from a time-honored principle. There is no appeal, so the matter must rest. The judgment in this case may be said to end the Fenian trials, the result of which is 19 convictions and 22 acquittals. The original number of Fenian prisoners lodged in the military prison at Toronto, was 96 or 97.

PREPARATIONS FOR INDIAN CAMPAIGNS.

Lieut.-Gen. SHERMAN has addressed a letter to the headquarters of the army, dated St. Louis, March 13, 1867, in which he says:

"All the troops in the Departments of Dakotah, Platte and Missouri, embracing the Indian country, have been and are now being placed in position to afford the best protection to the telegraph and mail routes across the plains, as well as to protect the four principal roads by which the emigrants travel, or merchants send their goods destined to the mountain territories. These troops will occupy posts readily built, but designed for defence by a fraction of the garrison, while the remainder can operate as escorts, or expeditions between the posts. Commanding officers of these posts or stations will act against all people who violate the laws of Congress, or who endanger the lives or property of our people, be they white, black or copper-colored. When there are no Courts or civil authorities to hold or punish such malefactors, we must, he says, of necessity, use the musket pretty freely, the only weapon with which the soldier ought to deal. Peaceful people, whites, blacks or Indians, will be left to be dealt with by the civil authorities and agents.

Gen. HANCOCK, in the Department of the Mississippi, has organized a special force of about 1,500 men, with which he will proceed in person to the country of the Cheyennes and Kiowas, below the Arkansas, and will there confer with them, to ascertain if they want to fight, in which case he will indulge them. If, however, they will assure him that they will remain at peace, subject to their treaties and agents, he will not disturb them, but impress on them the imprudence of assuming an insolent manner and tone when they visit our posts; and he will impress on them that it is to their interest to keep their hunting parties and their young warriors off our main lines of travel, where their presence gives the occasion for the many rumors which disturb our people. After he has done this he will distribute this force so as to be again easily assembled if the occasion calls for it.

In like manner Gen. AUGUR, in the Department of the Platte, has prepared a force of about 2,000 men, to be sent under a competent commander, Gen. GIBBON, to the region of country on the head of Powder and Yellowstone Rivers, to punish the bands of hostile Sioux who have infested that road for the past year, have killed many people, and are at open war. No mercy should be shown to these Indians, for they grant no quarters nor ask for it.

Gen. AUGUR was instructed, if possible by means of runners, to notify all Sioux who wished to avoid the fate of their hostile fellows, to come into some one of our military posts on the Platte, where we would feed them temporarily, and turn them over to the care of the proper agents.

But, inasmuch as Congress has lately provided for a Commission to visit these Indians, and as these Commissioners have reached Omaha, the headquarters of Gen. AUGUR, Gen. SHERMAN has instructed him to delay actual hostilities until these Commissioners have exhausted their efforts, and reported to him their inability to influence the conduct of the hostile Sioux by pacific measures. In reference to these two expeditions, Gen. SHERMAN says defensive measures will not answer against Indians. We are tied down to long routes, and our detachments are necessarily small, hardly enough to build shelters and gather firewood, the materials for which have to be hauled two and three hundred miles, while the Indians move hundreds and thousands of miles, taking along with them their ponies, lodges, wives and children. They are thus enabled at one time to attack or molest our roads at one point, and in a month or so make their appearance at another hundreds of miles distant. Our troops must get among them, and kill enough of them to inspire fear, and then must conduct the remainder to places where Indian agents can and will reside among them, and be held responsible for their conduct.

DEATH OF DR. LIVINGSTONE.

The following official account of the death of Dr. LIVINGSTONE has been received by the State Department:

CONSULATE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
ISLAND OF ZANZIBAR, Dec. 9, 1866.

SIR: It becomes my painful duty to report the death of Dr. DAVID LIVINGSTONE, the celebrated African explorer, who, as I wrote under date of May 9, 1866, (dispatch No. 4,) left here on the 9th of March last for the exploration of the River Rovuma, and that region between the great lakes of Central Africa, of which, as, yet, but little is known.

The sad intelligence was received here on the 5th inst., by the arrival of several native members of the expedition, from whom but little of importance could be elicited save the fact of Dr. LIVINGSTONE'S death.

I am indebted to Dr. KIRK, H. B. M. Vice-Consul, and formerly a member of the Livingstone Zambesi Expedition, for the following particulars of this sad event; and as his accompanying remarks may prove interesting, I cannot do better than to give them in his own words:

"The return of several of the Johanna men, who accompanied Dr. LIVINGSTONE, has made it certain that that distinguished traveler has fallen, and with him half of his native followers. * * * His present expedition may be briefly stated to have been an attempt to unite the magnificent discoveries of late years, and determine the limits and connections of the three great lakes, which reach from 14° south to 2° north latitude, and flowing to the sea by the Zambesi and Nile at the two extremities, but with an intermediate space as yet unknown. Such was the geographical problem. But Dr. LIVINGSTONE had in view to affect the present enormous East African slave-trade, though pioneering the way which might lead to lawful commerce."

To have consolidated in one the successive discoveries achieved by himself on the "Nyassa," BURTON on the "Sanganyika," SPEKE and GRANT on the "Victoria," and BAKER on the "Albert Nyanza," would have been a fitting triumph for one who was the first to cross the African Continent within the tropical zone, but these hopes have been wrecked by his untimely death.

* * * * * * * * * *

We last heard of Dr. LIVINGSTONE at "N'doude," at the confluence of the Novuma and Niende. Here he met with kindness, but found the land desolated by the slave traders supplying the market of Zanzibar. We have information that he proceeded further west to Mataka, a Miao chief, who gave presents of cattle and food. At this point the Indian Sepoys remained behind and have since returned to Zanzibar. From Mataka to Alake was eight days' march. On crossing a wide water in Canoes, they followed the border of the lake for several days and thus struck inland. They were suddenly attacked in a bush country, about 9 A. M., by a band of Mavite. Dr. LIVINGSTONE killed the most forward of the attacking party, but was surrounded and cut down by one blow of a battle-ax, which cut half through his neck. Beyond this we have no details, for those who returned were the first to flee. Almost all those who stood near Dr. LIVINGSTONE were killed, although they seem to have done considerable with their rifles. This happened about six weeks ago, or about Oct. 25. You see how very meagre our information is. Even with a personal knowledge of the lakes of the surrounding country, at least a short distance from the scene of this sad affair, and a knowledge of that very tribe of Zatus, called Mavite, Agite, Maozites, &c., &c., it has been quite impossible for me, as, yet, to elicit anything from the impenetrable simplicity of the few who have returned as to where this tragedy took place. That it was to the west of the Nyassa is certain; but whether in the districts we have already explored or further to the north is still uncertain.

That Dr. LIVINGSTONE was killed by the same Mavite as he and I were among together, is certain. They would have attacked us then if they had dared, but we were too strong for them. With such enemies it comes to be a question of numbers as well as equipment. The death of a few will not break their charge; and a small party, taken unawares, has no chance.

Only one of the survivors saw Dr. LIVINGSTONE fall, but they buried his body at 3 P. M. when the Mavite had gone. They took off all the baggage and also the upper clothing of the dead body, so that not even a note remains by which to trace the route.

It is hardly probable that any further particulars will ever be obtained in regard to Dr. LIVINGSTONE'S death, as the Mavite are a wandering people, and it will be quite impossible to ascertain the particular tribe by whom Dr. LIVINGSTONE'S party were attacked.

I have the honor to be, Sir, very respectfully your obedient servant,

EDWARD D. ROPES,
United States Consul.

Hon. W. H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

RECEIPTS FROM CUSTOMS.

The receipts from customs from March 9 to March 16, inclusive, at the ports below named was as follows: New-York, $2,878,941 20; Philadelphia, $156,098 97; Baltimore, $108,072 85; New-Orleans, March 1 to March 9, $116,981 60. Total—$3,260,064 62.

WASHINGTON GOSSIP.

It is understood the President to-day nominated to the Senate WILLIAM GOODWIN to be Collector, and A. D. MARKLEY to be Naval Officer, for the port of Philadelphia.

The President will probably to-morrow return to the House the Supplemental Reconstruction Bill.

NOMINATIONS. CONFIRMED.

The Senate in Executive Session to-day confirmed the following nominations:

United States Marshal—L. N. Patterson, District of New-Hampshire.

Collector of Customs—Nelson G. Isbell, Detroit, Mich.

Postmasters—Anthony W. Street, Salt Lake City, Utah; Ferdinand Smitz, Pilot Knob, Mo.; Lewis F. Klosterman, Cape Girardeau, Mo.

Consuls—Charles Milne, of New-Jersey, at Cobijah, Bolivia; D. R. Boice, of New-Jersey, at Hamilton, C. W.; W. Hadson Lawrence, of New-Jersey, at Moscow; G. M. Prevost, of Pennsylvania, at Zacatecas; George Girard, of Pennsylvania, at Cape Town.

Collectors of Internal Revenue—Arthur G. Gorman, Fifth District Maryland; Jacob Weart, Fifth District New-Jersey; John B. Headley, Fourth District New-Jersey.

The following nominations were rejected by the Senate on Tuesday, and not confirmed, as erroneously published:

Collectors of Internal Revenue—Geo. H. Greene, Second District of Missouri; Henry C. Witter, Twenty-third District of Pennsylvania; Hepburn McClure, Eighteenth District of Pennsylvania; David Caldwell, Seventeenth District of Pennsylvania, and George Sanderson, Ninth District of Pennsylvania.

Postmasters—Allen P. Richardson, at Jefferson City, Mo.; George H. Switt, at Cuba, N. Y.; Albert G. Clark, at Toledo, Ohio; Richd. Beaham, at Ann Arbor, Mich.; Wm. Snyder, at Franklin, Ind., and Samuel D. Trull, at Cohoes, N. Y.

Surveyors of Customs—Henry W. Tracey, Philadelphia; Robert Cathcart, Baltimore, Md.

Assessors of Internal Revenue—F. W. Williams, Twelfth District Pennsylvania; John S. McKiernan, Nineteenth District Pennsylvania.

Naval Officer—Arthur D. Markley, Philadelphia.

NAVY MATTERS.

Paymaster George H. Cutler has been detached from duty as inspector in charge of provisions and clothing at Boston Navy-yard, on April 1 next, and waiting orders; Lieut. Robert B. Reill from the *Potomac*, and waiting orders; Acting Volunteer Lieut. Ezra Leonard from the *Glasgow*, and ordered North; Acting Volunteer Lieut. W. D. Wronn and Acting Ensign Arthur Henry from the *Buckthorn*, and ordered North; Acting Volunteer Lieut. Felix McCurly Acting Ensign C. W. Arthur, Mates, Charles H. Cleveland and James B. Butt, from the *Chocura*, and ordered North. Acting Volunteer Lieut. D. C. Kells, Acting Ensigns E. H. Miller and G. E. Wingate, from the *Tallapoosa*, and ordered North. Acting Master W. H. Mayer, Jr., from the *Estrella*, and ordered North. Acting Ensigns W. J. Dumont and E. T. Strong, from the *Paul Jones*, and ordered North. Acting Ensign Emile S. Enfer, from the *Daffodil*, when she is sold, and ordered North. Paymaster Gilbert E. Thornton, ordered to duty as naval storekeeper at the Naval Academy. Paymaster John B. Rittenhouse, ordered to duty as Inspector, in charge of provisions and clothing at the Boston Navy-yard, to relieve Paymaster Cutler.

Gen. Sherman on the Army and Navy.

Gen. SHERMAN was present at a dinner given by the Knights of St. Patrick in St. Louis, on Monday evening, and responded to a toast in honor of the Army and Navy of the United States. During his remarks he paid an eloquent tribute to the navy, especially for its achievements during the recent rebellion; and in alluding to the army at the same period, referred as follows to national affairs:

"And what is this—the army of the United States, of which you speak? It is the body of men chosen and paid by the National Government to enforce its laws and carry out its wishes. We take no part in your legislation. We sit not as judges, but as the High Sheriff of the nation that goes forth to obey the mandates of that nation that it may be respected wherever its flag represents the authority of its people. We stop not to cavil or doubt. Whatever is the national decree that is our law, and we bow before it and obey it. You remember what a storm was raised when the first idea of compulsion was promulgated—to compel a State, a sovereign State, to obey the laws of the whole country. The entire nation was turned upside down, because the United States claimed the sovereign right to compel a State to obey a national law. Many were induced, blinded by that idea, to leave their faith. But what is Government but compulsion. You sue in your local Courts and get a judgment. You go to the Sheriff and say to him; "Give me my house or my goods according to the judgment rendered in my favor." The Sheriff in reply says: "It is true you have a judgment, but I have no power to compel the execution of that judgment." What government would that be? You would scoff at it. It would be no government at all. So with our National Government. When it makes a decree that decree must be enforced, or otherwise it will sink into scorn and ignoring. We can enforce the decrees against the strong only by the force of the national arms."

MEXICO.

Various Rumors from the Rio Grande.

GALVESTON, Texas, Thursday, March 21.

Advices have been received from Rio Grande up to the 16th inst. They contain eleven days' later news from the seat of war.

A battle has been fought at Catahualpus. It appears to have taken place between small portions of the hostile forces, not more than 2,500 men having been engaged on either side. MAXIMILIAN took part in person. The reports of the result differ, but the appearances are that MAXIMILIAN was victorious.

PORFIRIO DIAZ was about to besiege the capital. A general battle was impending.

JUAREZ would shortly order the French residents to leave the country or take out naturalization papers. The Liberals in various parts of the country were keeping up a lively guerrilla war. Several Imperialists, while riding with the Emperor, were shot from the roadside.

It was said that the prospects of MAXIMILIAN'S success were greater than before, as SANTA ANNA proposed to join him.

An Absconding Sheriff Arrested—Burglary in St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, March 21.

JOHN OWENBY, Sheriff of Adair County, who absconded with $2,000 of the State money, a short time ago, was recently arrested at Little Rock, Ark., and brought back. It is probable that most of the stolen money will be recovered.

Another extensive burglary was committed yesterday morning. The tailoring establishment of STEVENS & CUMMINGS was entered and about $1,000 worth of cloth stolen.

The State Supreme Court has rescinded the order requiring lawyers to take the test oath prescribed by the Constitution.

The Goodyear Hard Rubber case, which has been before the United States Circuit Court for the last two days, was decided this evening by Judge TREAT, granting an injunction against dentists using said patent, with the privilege to them to dissolve the same on giving $2,000 bonds to keep an account, and pay such sum as may be awarded on a final hearing and costs.

Arrest of a Man for the Murder of His Father.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, March 21.

ISAAC ROBY, aged 70 years, residing in Allegheny County, Maryland, was brutally murdered in his own house on Sunday last. No one was near the house at the time, except his son, and another son's wife. The son has been arrested on suspicion of having committed the deed.

The bill to admit negro testimony in the courts of Maryland passed the House to-day, and now goes to the Senate.

The Inundated District in Kentucky.

LOUISVILLE, Thursday, March 21.

The destitution in the inundated districts on Greene River is very great. The people are suffering for the necessaries of life, and many are compelled to leave their homes. Rock City is entirely deserted, the inhabitants being compelled to flee to the hills. Shawnee Town is submerged, and the wharf boat is crowded with unfortunate refugees.

The Tennessee Franchise Law.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Thursday, March 21.

The Supreme Court rendered a decision sustaining the Franchise Law of the last session of the Legislature. The decision is contrary to the expectation of the Conservatives. The Radicals are much elated.

The repairs on the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad have not progressed as rapidly as expected. Trains, however, will be running through on Saturday.

The Flood in the Tennessee River—Steamboat Explosion.

MEMPHIS, Thursday, March 21.

The Tennessee River at Dainville Station is still six feet over the telegraph poles.

A private dispatch says, a steamer plying between Selma and Montgomery blew up to-night. The express messenger was killed. No particulars.

The Maryland Legislature.

ANNAPOLIS, Thursday, March 21.

The General Assembly of this State to-night rescinded the previous order to adjourn to-morrow at 12 o'clock. The time of adjournment was not again fixed.

Provisions for Troops.

TORONTO, C. W., Thursday, March 21.

At the parade of the Queen's Own last evening an order was issued directing the men to have two days' rations of cooked provisions constantly on hand.

Election at Newbern, N. C.

NEWBERN, N. C., Thursday, March 21.

The election held this day resulted in a unanimous vote for Mayor JOHN HUGHES, the Southern candidate for the State Senate. The negroes voted.

Amusements.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY—ITALIAN OPERA.—Madame PAREPA ROSA gave in this theatre last evening a vivid reflection of the "Norma" which on Tuesday last she made so phenomenally impressive in the New-York Academy. Her rich and flexible voice was in excellent condition, and the quick feeling which marks her expression in singing, as well as in acting, was as sensitive as before to those impassioned situations which advance *Norma* to the foremost rank of heroines in lyric tragedy. When, in London, exactly ten years ago, Madame ROSA (then Mlle. PAREPA) made her *début* in opera as *Elvira*, the critics of the metropolis spoke of her manager as "supremely lucky in being able to make so valuable an addition to his company." If history repeats itself, certainly praise may, as indeed it does in this instance. "Norma" will be given for the third time at the *matinée* on Saturday, while this evening "Martha" will be given at the New-York Academy.

LIFE INSURANCE.—An advertisement in another column calls attention to the claims upon public patronage of the Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company of Newark, N. J., of which Mr. SAMUEL H. LLOYD is the agent in this City. This Company was organized in 1845 with a perpetual charter and upon purely "Mutual Benefit" principles. It has paid losses on deceased members to the amount of over five million dollars, has declared in dividends to the living over six millions, and now has well secured assets amounting to over twelve millions. It has also just made its twentieth annual dividend, which is, this year, one of 50 per cent. These figures and the names of the officers of the Company tell the whole story.

CENTRAL AMERICA—IMPORTANT SALE OF GOVERNMENT LANDS IN COLOMBIA.—By a recent order of the Government of the United States of Colombia the lands belonging to that Republic along the line of the Panama Railroad are to be sold at public auction. These lands are reputed to be of considerable value through their fertility, great mineral wealth and advantageous topographical situation. Full particulars as to conditions of sale, number of acres, &c., are set forth in the official advertisement published in another column.

The Union Paper Collar Company Exposed.

Mr. WARD, No. 387 Broadway, New-York, has undertaken to protect dealers in paper collars against any suits the Union Paper Collar Company may bring against them for selling paper collars not licensed. He agrees to pay all costs and expenses, and if necessary give the dealers a bond of indemnity insuring them against any loss. The only condition asked by Mr. WARD is that he be allowed to defend the suits. We think this enough to satisfy any man that their patents are a fraud on the public and can easily be defeated. It appears they commenced suits against the manufacturers a long time ago, but are not inclined to go on with the same, finding them willing to fight. They are now making attacks on dealers and, under threats of placing injunctions on them, they compel the storekeeper to sign their paper, agreeing to buy no paper collars except from the Union Paper Collar Company or their agents. We beg to give notice that they cannot place an injunction on any man in the Western or Middle States until their patent is declared valid by United States Courts; the only thing they can do is to serve the dealer with a summons, which WARD agrees to attend to if handed to him. We have been informed in some country towns they pay the principal dealer a large sum of money to sign their agreement, and make use of it to intimidate others. We think their mode of going round a mean way of establishing the validity of their patent, and fancy the parties connected with the Union Paper Collar Company to be on their last legs. It puts me in mind of the Fenians making an attack on Canada to make the British give up possession of Ireland.—*New-York Sunday Times.*

"Boys"

will find a large stock of first class clothing at low prices at ABBATT & MOORE'S, No. 507 Broadway.

Custom department for men and boys complete.—*Advertisement.*

Two More Wanted.

"Each was a missionary, silently at work—making converts," &c.—[Report of "Grand Trial."]

One of these "missionaries" has, for some time, been at work in the family of Samuel Broadbent, at No. 115 North 12th-st., Philadelphia. A recent letter from Mr. B. states the result in these words: "My wife has one of your machines. It has given great satisfaction; and I wish two more—to present to my daughters."—To Willcox & Gibbs S. M. Co."—*Advertisement.*

Response of the Spirit of Shakespeare

to a medium who inquired what he thought of PHALON'S NIGHT-BLOOMING CEREUS:

"Can such things be and overcome us like a Summer cloud

Without our special wonder?"

Why are the flowers from which Phalon's extract, NIGHT-BLOOMING CEREUS, is manufactured like strong-minded ladies who go to evening parties in masculine attire? Because they are Bloomers after dark.

Depend upon it, Mothers, Mrs. Winslow's SOOTHING SYRUP, for all diseases of children, is a safe and sure medicine. It has stood the test of thirty years, and never known to fail. It regulates the stomach and bowels, corrects acidity, and cures wind colic; produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain. Be sure and call for

"MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP,"

having the *fac simile* of "CURTIS & PERKINS" on the outside wrapper. All others are base imitations.

Special Notice.

Particular attention is requested to our extensive variety of patterns of solid silver FORKS, SPOONS and KNIVES, at prices which will repay the examination of the closest buyers.

STARR & MARCUS, No. 22 John-st., New-York.

Taylor's Saloon, NO. 555 BROADWAY.

HOT-HOUSE STRAWBERRIES and CUCUMBERS FOR SALE.

American Tooth-Powder is a Perfect luxury. For refreshing the mouth and imparting a delightful fragrance, it has no equal. Prepared by an experienced dentist, at No. 73 East 12th-st., where testimonials from eminent chemists can be seen.

A Very Simple Answer.

What is the reason of the unequaled and astonishing popularity of Hoff's Malt Extract Beverage of Health? The answer is very simple:

FIRST. Hoff's Malt Extract Beverage is of UNEXCEPTIONABLE VALUE; it has been favorably known both to the profession and the public throughout Europe for the past 17 years; has been introduced into the principal hospitals, and has been awarded several GOLD and SILVER prize medals in the Old World.

SECOND. Shortly after its introduction it received the attention and support of the PRESIDENT OF THE NEW-YORK ACADEMY OF MEDICINE, an honor conferred on no OTHER preparation of the day.

THIRD. In a favorable report on its properties presented by the SPECIAL COMMITTEE at the meeting of the New-York ACADEMY OF MEDICINE, it was stated:

"That Hoff's Malt Extract differs in some particulars from the usual preparations of malt known as Ale, Beer and Porter; further, that it is calculated to act as a mild tonic, and even as a nutrient, especially in consequence of the moderate quantity of alcohol it contains in comparison with them."

FOURTH. It has obtained the patronage of the most eminent physicians, who are happy to find a RELIABLE and SAFE TONIC which they can conscientiously recommend, and which is NO SECRET REMEDY, as its mode of preparation, known only to Mr. Hoff, has been communicated to the *New-York Academy of Medicine*. Price $4 per dozen. Delivered to any part of this City and suburbs free of charge. Hoff's Malt Extract Depot, No. 542 Broadway.

Sold at druggists and grocers.

Moth and Freckles.

The only reliable remedy for brown discolorations called moth and freckles is PERRY'S MOTH AND FRECKLE LOTION. Prepared by Dr. B. C. PERRY, Dermatologist, No. 49 Bond-st., New-York. Sold by all druggists.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Waters' Piano-Fortes,

Grand, Square and Upright, Melodeons, Parlor, Church and Cabinet Organs. The best manufactured. To let, and rent applied if purchased. Monthly installments received. Warerooms No. 481 Broadway, New-York. HORACE WATERS & CO.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silks, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

Mott's Chemical Pomade Restores Gray Hair, and is decidedly the best hairdressing used. Sold by RUSHTON, No. 10 Astor House, and by all druggists.

Genin has introduced his Spring Style Hats for ladies, gentlemen, misses, boys and infants. GENIN, No. 513 Broadway.

At Everdell's Card Depot, 302 Broadway—The new Wedding and Crystal Visiting Cards.

Christadoro's Hair Dye is universally acknowledged as the best extant. Factory 6 Astor House.

Florence

REVERSIBLE FEED LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINES.

Best family sewing-machine in the world.

FLORENCE S. M. CO.,
No. 505 Broadway.

Willcox & Gibbs Sewing Machine.

"Its seam is less liable to rip than the Lock-Stitch." [*Judge's Report,*" at the "*Grand Trial.*"] 508 Broadway.

Bartlett's Reversible Sewing Machines. A new style for use by hand or foot, at $25. Principal office and salesrooms, No. 569 Broadway, corner Prince-st., New-York.

The Howe Machine Co.'s Lock-stitch Sewing-Machines.—ELIAS HOWE, Jr., (original inventor of Sewing Machine,) President, 699 Broadway, N. Y.

Bartlett's Reversible Sewing Machines at $25. Mme. DEMOREST'S Emporium of Fashion, No. 473 Broadway.

Weed Sewing-Machine—Improved. Wheel or Drop Feed. Salesroom, No. 613 Broadway.

Wheeler & Wilson's Lock-Stitch Sewing-Machine and Button-hole Machine, 625 B'way.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Sewing-machines, No. 495 Broadway, New-York.

MARRIED.

CLARK—STOWELL.—At Sauk City, Wis., on Tuesday, March 19, by Rev. J. W. Dinsmore, JAMES S. CLARK, of New-York City, to MARY A., daughter of L. T. Stowell, Esq., of the former place, late of Orange, N. J. No cards.

FENNER—RIGNEY.—On Wednesday evening, March 20, by Rev. Dr. Prentiss, ARNOLD BORDEN FENNER, of Plainfield, Conn., to MARY FRANCES, daughter of Thomas Rigney, Esq., of this City.

DIED.

BARGER.—On Wednesday, March 20, HENRY BARGER, in the 70th year of his age.

Funeral services will take place at the Moravian Church, Staten Island, on Saturday, at 2 o'clock P. M.

CENTER.—At Pelham, Westchester County, on Wednesday, March 20, WILLIAM BAY, son of Alexander J. and Elizabeth M. Center, aged 1 year and 8 months.

CRAWFORD.—At Alandale, near Chambersburgh, Penn., on Wednesday, March 13, JANE, wife of Dr. James W. Crawford, and daughter of the late John Agnew, Esq., of New-York, in the 70th year of her age.

COLES.—In this City, on Wednesday morning, March 20, Col. NATHANIEL COLES.

The family and friends are invited to attend the funeral services at the Church of the Transfiguration, 29th-st., between Madison and 5th avs., on Friday, the 22d inst., at 12 o'clock.

CHRISTIE.—On Wednesday morning, March 20, at the residence of his mother, Anna Christie, at Leonia, N. J., WILLIAM HENRY, youngest son of the late David Christie, aged 25 years and 3 months.

His friends and those of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral at the True Reformed Dutch Church at Leonia, on Saturday afternoon at 2 o'clock. Train per Northern Railroad leaves foot of Cortlandt-st. at 1 P. M.; returning leaves Leonia at 3:55 P. M.

DAVIS.—Suddenly, on Fourth Day, (Wednesday,) March 20, DAVID H. DAVIS, formerly of Philadelphia, in the 66th year of his age.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral without further notice, from his late residence, No. 219 West 18th-st., on this Sixth Day, (Friday,) at 1 P. M. Interment at Friends' Cemetery, Brooklyn.

IMLAY.—On Wednesday, March 20, R. IMLAY, Esq. Funeral to-day, at 1 P. M., from his late residence.

LUDLAM.—On Thursday, March 21, WILLIE, infant son of John C. and Annie M. Ludlam.

Friends and relatives are invited to attend the funeral at 3 P. M. on Friday, from No. 191 Adams-st., Brooklyn.

MOLENAOR.—On Wednesday morning, March 20, ELIZA J., wife of David A. Molenaor, and daughter of the late Roger Williams, aged 46 years, 2 months and 4 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Friday morning, the 22d inst., at 11 o'clock, from the residence of Jas. C. Baldwin, No. 30 East 22d-st.

POOLE.—On Thursday, March 21, SAMUEL H. POOLE, aged 35 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Saturday, 23d inst., at 3 o'clock, from Zion Church, Madison-av., corner 38th-st.

ROBERTS.—On Wednesday, March 20, aged 26 years, WILLIAM S. ROBERTS.

His relatives and friends and those of his father, Marshall O. Roberts, and of his father-in-law, Augustus L. Brown, are invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, No. 462 5th-av., corner of 40th-st., on Saturday, the 23d inst., at 3 P. M.

TIFFANY.—At Irvington, N. Y., on Thursday, March 21, HOWE, infant son of Dexter and Elizabeth Tiffany.

Funeral services will be held at the residence of O. B. Tweedy, Irvington, N. Y., on Friday, 22d inst., at 3½ P. M. Train leaves 30th-st., (Hudson River Railroad,) for Irvington, at 2 P. M., and returning, leaves Irvington at 4:25 P. M.

UNDERHILL.—On Tuesday, March 19, JAMES W. UNDERHILL, at his residence, No. 13 East 22d-st., in the 48th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, without further notice, from Calvary Church, on Friday, the 22d inst., at 10 o'clock A. M.

WEAVER.—At Orange, N. J., on Wednesday, March 20, CHARLOTTE E., wife of John B. Weaver, and daughter of E. H. St. John, in the 27th year of her age.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral from her late residence, at 1 o'clock Saturday, the 23d inst. Trains leave foot Barclay st. at 11½ A. M. for Orange, (Brick Church Station,) returning at 3:20 P. M.

WIGGINS.—On Wednesday, March 20, MARY, youngest daughter of the late John Wiggins.

The friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 107 West 41st-st., on Friday, at 1 P. M. The remains will be taken to Bronxville for interment.

☞ The members of Normal Lodge No. 523, F. and A. M., are hereby summoned and required to attend a special communication of the Lodge, to be held at its Rooms, No. 594 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Sunday, March 24, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, precisely, for the purpose of attending the funeral of our late Brother AMOS J. WILLIAMSON. The members of the Masonic fraternity are respectfully invited to attend.

WILLIAM F. COSTENBADER, Master.
ANDREW BLAKE, Secretary.

OFFICIAL.—[No. 128.]

CORONER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, March 21, 1867.

The body of an unknown man was found at the foot of East Twelfth-street, stout built, dark brown hair, round face, five feet ten inches high, straight reddish-brown whiskers all around; dressed as follows: No hat, dark overcoat, dark vest, dark striped pants, striped woolen shirt and bluish web drawers. Found on the person the following articles: Around his neck was a Roman Catholic charm; in his pocket was part of a history of the war and a tobacco-box. Body sent to the Morgue for identification.

For further particulars, apply at the Coroner's Office, No. 4 Centre-street.

JOHN WILDEY, Coroner.

A CARD.—MOURNING GOODS OF EVERY DESIRABLE kind, constantly on hand, at JACKSON'S mourning-store, No. 551 Broadway, opposite Tiffany & Co.'s. Prices very reasonable.

MISCELLANEOUS.

RAYMOND

has opened the season at his

CLOTHING WAREHOUSE,

Nos. 121, 123 and 125 Fulton-st., with a splendid stock of

SPRING CLOTHING

FOR

GENTLEMEN AND BOYS,

in which is included everything

NEW AND TASTEFUL

for dress and business wear.

Especial attention is called to the unusually large assortment of

SPRING OVERCOATS

of the newest styles and cut, and to the great variety of school and dress suits for boys.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY

Of all descriptions, and

STERLING SILVER WARE,

for sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway.

THE NEW-YORK LADIES' SOUTHERN RELIEF ASSOCIATION beg to acknowledge the following donations:

Previously acknowledged	$37,341 80
Through Rev. Telfair Hodgson, St. Mary's Church, Keyport, N. J., $28; Red Bank and Middletown, N. J., $16	44 00
A. D. Logan	10 00
Hon. Aaron Vanderpoel	50 00
Thomas C. Durant	188 00
Rev. S. F. Dunham and friends	105 00
Mrs. James Pinchot	25 00
Mrs. John D. Jones	50 00
Samuel J. Tilden	10 00
E. T. T. E.	10 00
Mrs. White	5 25
Mrs. Lincklam	25 00
Mrs. Kreunohaar	12 50
Miss Lincklam	12 50
L. W. Ledyard	25 00
D. O., Jr.	200 00
Proceeds of Private Musical and Theatrical entertainments	1,000 00
Total	$1,772 25
Total receipts to date	39,114 05

ARTHUR LEARY, Treasurer.

MARCH 21, 1867.

USE LYON'S

CALORIC PRESSED RYE COFFEE.

The first manufactured in New-York City.
The first introduced and used in this market.
The first to meet the approbation of physicians.
The first to receive encomiums from the journals.
Which has over 5,000 testimonials.
Diploma awarded by the American Institute.

J. P. LYON, Wholesale Depot,
No. 118 Chatham-st., New-York.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR the United Kingdom and the Continent, via Queenstown and Liverpool, per steamer CITY OF BALTIMORE, will close at this office at 10:30 A. M., on SATURDAY, March 23, and at the up-town offices as follows: Stations A and B, 8:05 A. M.; Stations C and D, 7:45 A. M.; Stations E and F, 7:30 A. M.; Station G, 7:25 A. M. The mails for France via Brest and Havre, per steamer VILLE DE PARIS, will close at this office on SATURDAY, March 23, at 6 A. M., and at the up-town offices as follows: On FRIDAY, March 22, Stations A and B, 8:30 P. M.; Stations C and D, 8:15 P. M.; Stations E and F, 8 P. M.; Station G, 8 P. M. JAMES KELLY, P. M.

AWAY WITH SPECTACLES.

OLD EYES MADE NEW

easily, without doctor or medicine. Sent post-paid on receipt of 10 cents.

Address Dr. E. B. FOOTE, 1,130 Broadway, New-York.

CONFIDENTIAL INFORMATION FOR the married. Sent, in sealed envelope, on receipt of 10 cents.

Address Dr. E. B. FOOTE, author of "Medical Common Sense," No. 1,130 Broadway, New-York.

AWAY WITH UNCOMFORTABLE TRUSSES—COMFORT AND CURE FOR THE RUPTURED. Sent post-paid on receipt of 10 cents. Address Dr. E. B. FOOTE, 1,130 Broadway, New-York.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

NOW READY,

REV. MR. SOURBALL'S EUROPEAN TOUR;

OR, THE

REORBATIONS OF A CITY PARSON.

A series of humorous pen-and-ink sketches.

Small quarto. Price 75 cents.

"A pleasant bit of satire it is, and none the worse because it is literally founded on fact."—*Dr. R. Shelton Mackenzie.*

Sold by all booksellers, and mailed, post-paid, by the publisher. DUFFIELD ASHMEAD,
Philadelphia, Penn.

STEVEN LAWRENCE, YEOMAN,
THE NEW STORY,
By Mrs. EDWARDS, author of ARCHIE LOVEL, &c.,
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Which is NOW READY.

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Will be published on Saturday next:
THE RICH HUSBAND.
THE RICH HUSBAND, by Mrs. J. H. Riddell, author of "George Geith," "Maxwell Drewitt," "The Race for Wealth," "Phemie Keller," [illegible] one large duodecimo volume. Price [illegible] $2 in cloth.
Address all orders for the [illegible]
T. B. PETERSON [illegible]
[illegible]

FINANCIAL.

Fisk & Hatch

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

No. 5 Nassau-street,

BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES:
U. S. SIX PER CENT. BONDS of 1881,
U. S. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS,
U. S. SEVEN-THIRTY TREASURY NOTES,
U. S. TEN-FORTY BONDS,
U. S. ONE-YEAR CERTIFICATES,
U. S. COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES,
U. S. THIRTY-YEAR BONDS, Pacific R. R. issues,
Central Pacific Railroad State Aid Bonds,
and other desirable Securities.

Also, receive deposits and make collections on favorable terms.

BANKING HOUSE OF

JAY COOKE & CO.

Corner Wall and Nassau Sts., New-York.

We buy and sell at the most liberal current prices, and keep on hand a full supply of

GOVERNMENT BONDS OF ALL ISSUES,
SEVEN-THIRTIES,
AND
COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES,

and execute orders for purchase and sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

JAY COOKE & CO.

CHAUNCEY VIBBARD. J. S. LOCKWOOD.

VIBBARD & LOCKWOOD,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

No. 70 Broadway and No. 7 New-st., New-York.

STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD

Bought and sold on commission.

We buy and sell at market rates,
UNITED STATES BONDS,
SEVEN-THIRTIES,
COMPOUND-INTEREST NOTES.

DEPOSITS received in currency and gold, subject to check at sight, and INTEREST allowed (as per agreement.) Out-of-town orders will receive our immediate attention.

COLLECTIONS made on all parts of the UNITED STATES and CANADAS.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,

STOCK BROKER AND AUCTIONEER,
NO. 43 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.
ESTABLISHED 16 YEARS.

Insurance, City Railroad, Gaslight, Bank, Telegraph, Express, Manufacturing and Mining Stocks: also, City, County, State and Government Securities, receive special attention, and some on hand for sale, paying from 10 to 20 per cent. dividends, at low rates for investments.

A DESIRABLE INVESTMENT.

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE

SOUTHERN MINNESOTA R. R. CO.

Amply secured by land grant and completed road. Interest 7 per cent., payable half-yearly in New-York. A limited amount of bonds will be sold on very favorable terms.

Full particulars furnished by
P. M. MYERS & CO., Bankers,
No. 46 Wall-st., New-York.

GREENLEAF, NORRIS & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO. 6 NEW-ST.
Stock Exchange Building.
NEW-YORK.

A. W. GREENLEAF, BENSON VAN VLIET,
JOHN B. NORRIS, M. F. HAZEN.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
NO. 7 RUE SCRIBE, PARIS,
AND
NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,

Issue circular letters of credit to travelers in all parts of Europe, &c., &c. Also commercial credits.

1866.
OFFICE OF THE
SUN MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY
INSURANCE BUILDINGS,
No. 49 WALL-ST.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 30, 1867.

The following statement of the affairs of this Company is published in conformity with the requirements of the 10th section of the act of its incorporation:

Premiums on unexpired risks, Dec. 31, 1865		$640,311 00
Premiums received during the year to Dec. 31, 1866:		
On Marine Risks	$2,383,246 07	
On Inland Risks	212,103 14	2,595,349 21
Total		$3,235,660 92
The amount of earned Premiums during the year, less return premiums, was		2,120,322 30
Losses paid during the year:		
On Marine Risks	$2,382,018 81	
On Inland Risks	205,749 99	
Expenses and Reinsurance	278,638 34	
Total		$2,866,407 14
The assets of the Company on the 31st December, 1866, were as follows, viz.:		
Real Estate and Bonds and Mortgages		$410,650 00
United States Stocks, Loans on Stocks, Accrued Interest on Bonds and Mortgages and Loans, Rents of Real Estate, Salvage, &c		425,548 42
Cash		91,778 04
Bills Receivable		943,564 68
Premium Accounts not yet collected		84,245 25
Scrip of sundry Mutual Insurance Companies		3,103 0
Total		$1,988,889 39

The foregoing statement has been made to conform strictly to the requirements of the Company's charter.

The receipts and expenditures of the Company for the year ending 31st December, 1866, have been as follows:

Expenditures for Marine Losses, Return Premiums, Expenses, &c		$3,506,069 14
Receipts from Earned Premiums, Profits on Gold, &c		2,575,462 26
Excess of expenditures over receipts		$930,606 88
The Company were liable at the end of the year for Unpaid Losses, Return Premiums, Commissions, &c., estimated at	$648,611 43	
Less to be received for advance in value of Real Estate, Stocks, &c., and for sundry Salvage, Reinsurance and other claims due the Company, estimated at	413,426 36	235,185 07
Deficiency		$1,165,791 95
Amount of outstanding Scrip called in and canceled		$1,161,820 00

In view of the above result, the Board of Trustees have this day ordered that the outstanding Scrip or Certificates of Profits heretofore issued by the Company be reduced their entire amount, and the Certificates issued therefor called in and canceled.

Holders of Certificates not heretofore redeemed are hereby notified of the action of the Board, and are requested to surrender such certificates at the office of the Company for cancelation.

The Board of Trustees also resolved that a subscription of FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS of notes in advance of premiums be taken up, in addition to the cash capital of FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS already subscribed, and not included in the above assets.

No fire risks, disconnected from marine, have been taken by the Company.

The Company, on the 31st December, 1866, held assets as above, valued at	$1,988,889 39
The total of all ascertained and estimated liabilities on that day were, (exclusive of the amount of premiums on outstanding risks, $636,703 75	1,356,157 59
	$632,731 80
Cash capital subscribed and all paid in	500,000 00
Making amount of assets remaining with the Company, (exclusive of the proposed subscription of notes in advance of premiums,)	$1,132,731 80

By order of the Board,
ISAAC H. WALKER, Secretary.

TRUSTEES:

MOSES H. GRINNELL,	WM. TOEL,
ROSWELL SPRAGUE,	EDWARD R. ANTHONY,
JOHN CHADWICK,	THOS. J. SLAUGHTER,
WM. H. MACY,	JOSEPH GAILLARD, Jr.
SAMUEL L. MITCHELL,	ALEX. M. LAWRENCE,
FRED. G. FOSTER,	ISAAC BELL,
PETER POIRIER,	GEO. G. HOBSON,
LOUIS LORUT,	PERCY R. PYNE,
SAMUEL A. SAWYER,	SAMUEL M. FOX,
ELIAS PONVERT,	JOSEPH V. ONATIVIA,
SIMON DE VISSER,	EDWARD S. JAFFRAY,
JACOB R. NEVIUS,	WM. OOTHOUT,
ISAAC A. CRANE,	ERNEST CAYLUS,
A. YZNAGA DEL VALLE,	FRED'K CHAUNCEY,
JOHN S. WRIGHT,	GEO. L. KINGSLAND,
WM. VON SACHS,	JAMES M. CAMPBELL.

MOSES H. GRINNELL, President.
EDWARD R. ANTHONY, Vice-President.
ISAAC R. WALKER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY, NO. 84 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 4, 1867.

CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND BONDS.—Notice is hereby given that we have this day designated by lot 19 bonds, numbered as follows: 294, 583, 62, 430, 42, 473, 81, 244, 443, 234, 24, 78, 158, 524, 144, 207, 568, 80 and 258, of $1,000 each, for redemption.

According to the terms of the mortgage, interest thereon will cease May 1, 1867.

The undersigned are ready to pay them, with interest, so far as accrued, on presentation and surrender.

S. J. TILDEN, No. 12 Wall-st.
L. H. MEYER, No. 48 Exchange-place.

OFFICE OF THE CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO R. R. CO.,
CLEVELAND, Ohio, March 20, 1867.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT this Company will pay at the office of Wells, Fargo & Co., No. 84 Broadway, New-York, the bonds of the Junction Railroad Company, maturing 1st April, 1867, and the accrued interest thereon; and that interest on said bonds will cease on and after said date.

WM. F. STAUNTON, Treasurer.

NO. 53 EXCHANGE-PLACE,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 27, 1867.

PAST DUE COUPONS OF THE FIRST Mortgage 8 per cent. Bonds of the New-Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad Company exchanged for Second Series Mortgage 8 per cent. Bonds of said road, on application at our office.

DABNEY, MORGAN & CO.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the Swift Farm Petroleum and Mining Company will be held at No. 195 West-st., on TUESDAY, April 2, 1867, from 12 to 1 o'clock, for the election of seven Trustees for the ensuing year. By order of

A. A. GADDIS, President.

OFFICE OF MANHATTAN INSURANCE CO.,
No. 68 WALL-ST., New-York, March 14, 1867.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company will be held at the office, on MONDAY, the 25th inst. The poll will be opened from 12 o'clock M. until 1 o'clock P. M. By order

GEO. B. HODGSDON, Secretary.

TO CAPITALISTS.—WANTED, $75,000 IN sums of $5,000 or upward, for one or more years; security given for five times the amount, and a guarantee of 14 per cent. per annum on the investment. For particulars address, with real name, R., Box No. 1724 Post-office.

FINANCIAL

VERMILYE & CO.,

NO. 44 WALL-ST.

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT STOCKS AND COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES.

ALL CLASSES OF UNITED STATES FUNDS

Credited or Remitted for on Receipt at Market Rates, FREE OF ALL COMMISSION CHARGES.

CLOSING PRICES.

NEW-YORK, March 21, 1867.

	Buy.	Sell.		Buy.	Sell.
Registered '81	109	109½	June, 7-30	105¼	105¾
Coupon, 1881	109	109¾	July, 7-30	105¼	105¾
5-20 Regist'd '62	[illegible]	[illegible]	June, C.I.N's '64	117¼	118
5-20 Coupon, '62	[illegible]	[illegible]	July, C.I.N's '64	117¼	117¾
5-20 Coupon, '64	[illegible]	[illegible]	Aug. C.I.N's '64	116¼	117
5-20 Coupon, '65	[illegible]	[illegible]	Oct. C.I.N's '64	115¾	116
5-20 new, '65	107	[illegible]	Dec. C.I.N's '64	114¾	115
10-40 Registered	[illegible]	[illegible]	May, C.I.N's '65	112	112½
10-40 Coupon	[illegible]	[illegible]	Aug. C.I.N's '65	111¼	111½
Gold	[illegible]	[illegible]	Sept. C.I.N's '65	111	111
August 7-30	105¾	106¼	Oct. C.I.N's '65	110½	110¾

We are exchanging NEW 5-20 BONDS for the FIRST SERIES of 7.30 TREASURY NOTES, allowing BANKS and BANKERS ¼ OF ONE PER CENT. COMMISSION on all conversions, the difference of interest adjusted according to Government rule.

The SECOND and THIRD SERIES bought at market rates.

VERMILYE & CO., No. 44 WALL-ST.

U.S. SECURITIES A SPECIALTY.

SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.,
BANKERS.

NO. 16 SOUTH 3D-ST., PHILADELPHIA. | NO. 3 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
BROKERS IN STOCKS AND GOLD.

LHERBETTE, KANE & CO.

NO. 8 PLACE DE LA BOURSE, PARIS,

Issue and cash Letters of Credit, receive letters for Americans traveling in Europe.

Agents for the lines of steamers between Havre and New-York.

APRIL DIVIDEND OF THE ROMAN LOAN.

OFFICE OF THE ROMAN LOAN,
AT THE BANKING HOUSE OF DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., NO. 11 NASSAU-ST., CORNER PINE.
NEW-YORK, March 18, 1867.

The coupon of interest of this loan, due on the 1st of April, 1867, will be paid as follows:
New-York, at the Banking-house of Duncan, Sherman & Co.
Philadelphia, at the Banking-house of Drexel & Co.
Baltimore, at the Banking-house of L. J. Tormey & Co.
New-Orleans, at the Banking-house of Southern Bank.
St. Louis, at the Banking-house of Tesson, Son & Co.
Louisville, at the Banking-house of Tucker & Co.
Cincinnati, at the Banking-house of Gilmore, Dunlap & Co.
Cincinnati, at the Banking-house of Hermann Garaghty & Co.
Boston, by Patrick Donahoe, Esq.
Providence, R. I., by Geo. A. Leete, Esq.
Montreal, Canada, Montreal Bank.
Quebec, Canada, Montreal Bank.
Havana, Cuba, J. C. Burnham Co.
Lima, Peru, Alsop & Co.

Where there are no agents the holders of bonds can forward their coupons to this office, the proceeds of which will be remitted by return mail.

ROBERT MURPHY, Agent.

BELLEFONTAINE LINE,
Cleveland, Painesville and Ashtabula,
Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton,
Watertown City, Wisconsin,
Fulton County, Illinois,
Henderson County, Illinois.
Stocks and Bonds wanted by
GEO. C. DUNBAR, No. 46 Pine-st.,
Dealer in Telegraph, Express and Miscellaneous Securities.

PENNSYLVANIA STATE LOAN.

PROPOSALS FOR A LOAN OF $23,000,000.

An Act to create a loan for the redemption of the overdue bonds of the Commonwealth.

Whereas, The bonds of the Commonwealth, and certain certificates of indebtedness, amounting to twenty-three millions of dollars, have been over-due and unpaid for some time past; and,

Whereas, It is desirable that the same should be paid, and withdrawn from the market: therefore,

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same*, That the Governor, Auditor-General and State Treasurer be, and are hereby authorized and empowered to borrow, on the faith of the Commonwealth, in such amounts and with such notices (not less than forty days) as they may deem most expedient for the interest of the State, twenty-three millions of dollars, and issue certificates of loan or bonds of the Commonwealth for the same, bearing interest at a rate not exceeding six per centum per annum, payable semi-annually, on the first of February and first of August, in the City of Philadelphia; which certificates of loan or bonds shall not be subject to any taxation whatever, for State, municipal or local purposes, and shall be payable as follows, namely: Five millions of dollars payable at any time after five years, and within ten years; eight millions of dollars payable at any time after ten years, and within fifteen years, and ten millions of dollars at any time after fifteen years, and within twenty-five years; and shall be signed by the Governor and State Treasurer, and countersigned by the Auditor-General, and registered in the books of the Auditor-General, and to be transferable on the books of the Commonwealth, at the Farmers' and Mechanics' National Bank of Philadelphia: the proceeds of the whole of which loan, including premiums, et cetera, received on the same, shall be applied to the payment of the bonds and certificates of indebtedness of the Commonwealth.

SEC. 2. The bids for the said loan shall be opened in the presence of the Governor, Auditor-General and State Treasurer, and awarded to the highest bidder. Provided, that no certificate hereby authorized to be issued shall be negotiated for less than its par value.

SEC. 3. The bonds of the State and certificates of indebtedness, now over due, shall be receivable in payment of the said loan, under such regulations as the Governor, Auditor-General and State Treasurer may prescribe; and every bidder for the loan now authorized to be issued shall state in his bid whether the same is payable in cash or in the bonds or certificates of indebtedness of the Commonwealth.

SEC. 4. That all trustees, executors, administrators, guardians, agents, treasurers, committees, or other persons, holding in a fiduciary capacity bonds or certificates of indebtedness of the State, or money, are hereby authorized to bid for the loan hereby authorized to be issued, and to surrender the bonds or certificates of loan held by them at the time of making such bid, and to receive the bonds authorized to be issued by this act.

SEC. 5. Any person or persons standing in the fiduciary capacity stated in the fourth section of this act, who may desire to invest money in their hands for the benefit of the trust, may, without any order of court, invest the same in the bonds authorized to be issued by this act, at a rate of premium not exceeding twenty per centum.

SEC. 6. That from and after the passage of this act, all the bonds of this Commonwealth shall be paid off in the order of their maturity.

SEC. 7. That all loans of this Commonwealth, not yet due, shall be exempt from State, municipal or local taxation after the interest due February first, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, shall have been paid.

SEC. 8. That all existing laws, or portions thereof, inconsistent herewith, are hereby repealed.

JOHN P. GLASS,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
L. W. HALL,
Speaker of the Senate.

Approved the second day February, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven. JOHN W. GEARY.

In accordance with the provisions of the above act of Assembly, sealed proposals will be received at the office of the State Treasurer, in the City of Harrisburgh, Penn., until 12 o'clock M., on the 1st day of April, A. D. 1867, to be indorsed as follows: "Proposals for Pennsylvania State Loan," Treasury Department, Harrisburgh, Penn., U. S. A.

Bids will be received for $5,000,000, reimbursable in five years and payable in ten years; $8,000,000 reimbursable in ten years and payable in fifteen years; and $10,000,000 reimbursable in fifteen years and payable in twenty-five years. The rate of interest to be either five or six per cent. per annum, which must be explicitly stated in the bid, and the bids most advantageous to the State will be accepted. No bid for less than par will be considered. The bonds will be issued in sums of $50, and such higher sums as desired by the loaners, to be free from State, local and municipal taxes.

The over-due bonds of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania will be received at par in payment of this loan, but bidders must state whether they intend to pay in cash or in the over-due loans aforesaid.

No distinction will be made between bidders paying in cash or over-due loans.

JOHN W. GEARY,
Governor of Pennsylvania.
JOHN F. HARTANFT,
Auditor-General.
W. H. KEMBLE,
State Treasurer.

N. B.—No newspaper publishing the above, unless authorized, will receive pay.

OFFICE GUARDIAN LIFE INSURANCE CO.,
NEW-YORK, March 21, 1867.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of this Company, held 13th inst., the following named gentlemen were elected to serve for three years:
Walton H. Peckham, corner 5th-av. and 23d-st.
William W. Wright, Merchant, No. 324 Broadway.
Charles G. Rockwood, Cashier Newark Banking Co.
Charles J. Starr, Merchant, No. 83 Duane-st.
Francis Skiddy, Merchant, No. 101 Wall-st.
Aaron Arnold, firm of Arnold, Constable & Co.
Charles J. Coggill, Merchant, No. 78 Broad-st.
George W. Farlie, Counselor.
Julius H. Pratt, Merchant.
George T. Hope, President Continental Fire Insurance Co.
Edward H. Wright, Newark, N. J.

Subsequently at a special meeting of the Board of Directors of the Guardian Life Insurance Company, held 20th inst., Walton H. Peckham, Esq., was unanimously reëlected President.

By order, W. GAHAGAN, Secretary.

OFFICE CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND AND PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY,
NEW-YORK March 16, 1867.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. and the United States tax on the same has been declared payable on the 10th day of April next to the shareholders of this Company or their legal representatives, who shall be registered as such at the closing of the transfer books. The transfer books will be closed on the 30th day of March, instant, and opened on the 11th day of April, proximo.

FRANCIS H. TOWS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY,
CHICAGO, Ill., March 5, 1867.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stock and bondholders of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company, for the election of Directors, will be held at the office of the Company, in Chicago, Ill., on MONDAY, April 1, 1867. The transfer-books will close on the 20th inst., and reopen on the 2d of April next.

W. M. LARRABEE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY,
TONTINE BUILDINGS, NO. 88 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, March 15, 1867.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR THIRTEEN Directors of the Panama Railroad Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 88 Wall-st., Tontine Buildings, on MONDAY, the 1st of April next. The polls will open at 12 o'clock M., and continue open until 2 P. M.

JOSEPH F. JOY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NATIONAL LIFE INSURANCE CO.,
NO. 212 BROADWAY, CORNER OF FULTON-ST., N. Y.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of the National Life Insurance Company for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the Company, as above, on MONDAY, the 1st day of April, 1867. Polls open from 12 o'clock M. to 1 o'clock P. M.

JOHN A. MORTIMORE, Secretary.

FINANCIAL

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

OF FIRST DIVISION

Saint Paul and Pacific Railroad Company of Minnesota.

7 PER CENT., FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX.

The subscribers offer for sale a limited amount of the First Mortgage Bonds of the above road, at the very low price of 80c. upon the dollar; their bonds are but $10,000 per mile, (being less than the cost of the iron,) and are a mortgage upon the road and its equipments. The Company have a land grant of 6,400 acres per mile, among the choicest farming land of the State.

TURNER BROTHERS, Bankers,
COR. NASSAU AND PINE-STS.,
Opposite United States Treasury, New-York.

ADAMS, KIMBALL & MOORE,
BANKERS,
NO. 14 WALL-ST.,
BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Of all issues, and execute orders for purchase and sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

PHILIP SPEYER & CO.,
BANKERS,
NO. 20 EXCHANGE-PLACE,

Issue LETTERS OF CREDIT negotiable in all European cities.

BOYLE COUNTY, KY., BONDS,
Wanted by WM. C. EGLESTON,
No. 34 William-st.

OFFICE HARTFORD AND NEW-HAVEN R. R. Co.,
HARTFORD, March 20, 1867.

NOTICE.—A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF Three Dollars, free of Government tax, has been declared on each share of stock standing on the books the 26th day of March inst., by the Board of Directors of the Hartford and New-Haven Railroad Company, payable on MONDAY, April 1, 1867.

Stockholders in New-York will receive their dividend at the Union National Bank.

The transfer books will be closed from the 26th day of March to the 1st of April, both days inclusive.

S. P. CONNER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE GLOBE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
CORNER GREENWICH AND FULTON STS.
NEW-YORK, March 22, 1867.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of the Globe Fire Insurance Company will be held at the office of the Company on TUESDAY, the 9th day of April, 1867. Polls open from 12 o'clock M. to 1 o'clock P. M.

ALFRED A. REEVES, Secretary.

ST. PAUL CITY BONDS, TWENTY YEARS to run; interest seven per cent., payable January and July, in New-York; for sale in small investment-lots, by STOUT, THAYER & CO., No. 38 Broad-st.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE JEFFERSON INSURANCE CO.,
No. 50 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, March 11, 1867.

SIXTY-EIGHTH DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD of Directors have this day declared a dividend of FOUR PER CENT., free of tax, payable on demand.

SAMUEL E. BELCHER, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 263 BOWERY.

Six per cent. interest (free from Government tax) allowed on sums of from $5 to $5,000.

Deposits made on or before April 1 will draw interest from that date.

Open daily from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M., and on Mondays and Wednesdays from 10 A. M. to 7 P. M.

ALFRED T. CONKLIN, President.
HENRY C. FISHER, Secretary.

REMOVAL.

THE UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK
Have removed to their
NEW BANKING HOUSE,
Nos. 396 and 398 Canal-st.

Now is the best time to deposit your money. SIX PER CENT. INTEREST on sums of $5 to $5,000 from April 1. The Bank will be open for the inspection of visitors on Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, and Saturday of this week.

ASSETS, $3,116,424 26.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT, President.
G. S. CHAPIN, Secretary.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,
CHATHAM-SQUARE, NEW-YORK.

Money deposited on or before April 1 will draw interest from that date.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED ON SUMS FROM $5 TO $5,000.

HARRISON HALL, President.
JOSEPH P. COOPER, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION.
No. 96 Warren-st.

Interest allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. on all sums entitled thereto, free of Government tax. Open daily from 10 to 3 P. M.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Sec'y.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK,
No. 10 Cooper Institute, 3d-av.

SIX PER CENT. interest paid (free of Government tax) on all sums from $1 to $5,000.

Deposits made now will draw interest from April 1.

ISAAC T. SMITH, President.
W. J. BARNES, Secretary.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK,
Southwest corner of Bowery and Canal-st.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST PAID ON ALL SUMS FROM FIVE TO FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS.

INTEREST COMMENCES APRIL 1.

THIRD-AV. SAVINGS BANK,
3d-av., corner 26th-st.

Six per cent. paid on all sums from $1 to $5,000 free from Government tax.

Deposits now draw from April 1.

NORTH RIVER SAVINGS BANK,
Corner of 34th-st. and 8th-av.

Deposits made on or before the 1st of April will draw interest from that date. SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed, free of tax. Open daily from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M., and MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 6 to 8 o'clock. JOHN HOOPER, President. FREDERICK L. VULTE, Secretary.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE
BY
THE METROPOLITAN BOARD OF HEALTH.
VACCINATION
is required to protect against Small-pox.

Notice is hereby given that in accordance with the 29th section of the Sanitary Code, every unvaccinated person is required to be effectually vaccinated. Parents are requested to have their children vaccinated. Employers and superintendents of laborers of every class, are requested to have all the persons under their direction protected from small-pox by vaccination or revaccination. The poor, and all who prefer gratuitous vaccination, will be vaccinated at either of the Medical Dispensaries mentioned below, viz.:

1. The New-York Dispensary, No. 132 Centre-st., corner of White-st.
2. The Eastern Dispensary, No. 57 Essex-st., corner of Grand-st.
3. The Northern Dispensary, at the junction of Waverley-place and Christopher-st.
4. The Demilt Dispensary, No. 401 2d-av., corner 23d-st., east.
5. The Northeastern Dispensary, No. 100 East 59th-st., near 3d-av.
6. The 34th-st. Dispensary, No. 109 West 34th-st., near the corner of Broadway.
7. The Northwestern Dispensary, No. 511 8th-av., near the corner of West 37th-st.
8. The Manhattanville Dispensary, at Manhattanville.

Applicants for gratuitous vaccination will present themselves at any Dispensary in the City of New-York before noon, any day, Sundays excepted. Every person that is vaccinated will present himself for examination at the Dispensary one week, precisely, after such vaccination, that the physician may decide whether the same be successful.

IN THE CITY OF BROOKLYN,

Applicants for gratuitous vaccination will be vaccinated at the same hour and under the same regulations as in New-York.

1. At the Brooklyn Dispensary, No. 7 Tillary-st.
2. Central Dispensary, Flatbush-av., near Nevins-st.
3. Long Island College Hospital, corner Pacific and Henry sts.
4. Williamsburgh Dispensary, No. 131 4th-st., between South 2d and South 1st sts.

DIRECTIONS TO PARENTS.

1. Do not fail to have every child perfectly vaccinated, and if any one has not good vaccine marks (scars) upon the arm let that one be revaccinated. See to it that the child is free from feverishness and from bad eruptions of the skin when brought to the physician for vaccination.

2. As soon as the vaccinating physician has decided that a vaccination is perfect, obtain from him a certificate to that effect upon the form prescribed by the Board of Health.

THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

It is required that every pupil in public school shall, if possible, before the last week in April, show proof of good vaccination. The inspection of vaccine marks in school children and teachers will be commenced by medical officers the second week in April.

The ordinance in the Sanitary Code is as follows:

"Vaccination—Sec. 29. That every person, being the parent or guardian, or having the care, custody or control of any minor or other individual, shall (to the extent of any means, power and authority of said parent, guardian or other person, that could properly be used or exerted for such purpose) cause and procure such minor or individual to be so promptly, frequently and effectively vaccinated, that such minor or individual shall not take, or be liable to take, the small-pox."

By order of the Metropolitan Board of Health.

EMMONS CLARK, Secretary.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, March 7, 1867.

ON THE PETITION OF RALPH J. FALCONER, of Washington, D. C., praying for the extension of a patent granted to him the 7th day of June, 1853, for an improvement in Hose Coupling, for seven years from the expiration of said patent, which takes place on the 7th day of June, 1867, it is ordered that the said petition be heard at the Patent Office, on MONDAY, the 20th day of May next, at 12 o'clock M.; and all persons are notified to appear and show cause, if any they have, why said petition ought not to be granted. Persons opposing the extension are required to file in the Patent Office their objections, specially set forth in writing, at least *twenty* days before the day of hearing; all testimony filed by either party, to be used at the said hearing, must be taken and transmitted in accordance with the rules of the office, which will be furnished on application. Depositions and other papers, relied upon as testimony, must be filed in the office *twenty* days before the day of hearing; the arguments, if any, within *ten* days after filing the testimony. Ordered, also, that this notice be published in the *Republican* and the *Intelligencer*, Washington, D. C., and in the TIMES, New-York, N.Y., once a week for three successive weeks; the first of said publications to be at least sixty days previous to the day of hearing.

T. C. THEAKER, Commissioner of Patents.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

SPANISH AMERICAN CHURCH.—THE Church of Santiago celebrates Divine Service in Spanish, in Trinity Chapel, 25th-st., near Broadway, on SUNDAY AFTERNOONS, at 2 o'clock. Rev. H. C. RILEY, from Santiago, Chili, will (D. V.) preach next SUNDAY. All who speak Spanish are cordially invited to attend these services. Seats free.

THE FUNERAL SERMON IN MEMORY of the late Rev. Peter Schermerhorn Chauncey, D. D., will be preached by Rev. HENRY E. MONTGOMERY, D. D., on SUNDAY, March 24, at 10½ A. M., in St. James' Church, Hamilton-square, 69th-st., near 3d-av.

DRY GOODS

LINENS A SPECIALTY.
MILLIKEN & CO.,
NO. 749 BROADWAY,

offer at low prices a large and complete assortment of IRISH LINENS OF THE BEST BRANDS, BED AND TABLE LINEN of the best Irish, Scotch and Barnsley makes, together with a complete assortment of TOWELS, DIAPERS, L. C. HANDKERCHIEFS, and everything else in the Linen line, to which they invite the attention of housekeepers and others in want of such goods.

SPECIAL SALE OF
READY-MADE CLOTHING.
MESSRS. WHITE, WHITMAN & CO.,
NOS. 234 AND 236 BROADWAY,

Having sold at auction their entire stock of damaged clothing by the late fire, as well as all undesirable stock, now offer

FOR CASH, AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
UNTIL APRIL 1,
OUR RESERVED STOCK
OF
FINE CHOICE CLOTHING,

Manufactured for first-class retail and jobbing trade, at ONE-HALF THE USUAL PRICES.

NOS. 234 AND 236 BROADWAY. THIRD FLOOR.

P. S.—In our Custom Department we have a new and splendid line of piece goods, of our own importation, for the Spring trade.

BUY YOUR WINDOW SHADES OF THE MANUFACTURER.
Factory and Salesroom,
Nos. 444 and 446 Pearl-st.
JAY C. WEMPLE & CO.

TO FAMILIES VISITING THE PARIS EXPOSITION.
CACHMIRES AND LACES,
COMPAGNIE DES INDIS,
80 RUE RICHELIEU, 80.

Messrs. VERDE DELISLE, the proprietors, respectfully desire to inform the American ladies who visit the French capital, that they will find at their establishment the largest and richest assortment of CACHMIRES AND LACES in the world, at prices that will sustain any and every comparison. The fabriques of the Company, placed as they are in every lace district of France and Belgium, and in all of the shawl districts of India, enable them to sell at the price of manufacture instead of merchants, as well as to produce designs EXCLUSIVELY THEIR OWN. English is CURRENTLY SPOKEN IN THE ESTABLISHMENT.

N. B.—The proprietors pay no commissions to any parties to bring custom to the house.

KID GLOVES REDUCED IN PRICE. $1 50 for the best, $1 25 for the seconds; every pair warranted. Also, fabric gloves at low prices. N. B.—Paris flowers, wreaths, &c., just received; new styles. W. J. ELGER, Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st., east side.

MILLINERY.

EMPRESS CHIP BONNET EMPORIUM,
NO. 629 BROADWAY,
Between Houston and Bleecker sts.
Under superintendence of Mme. BERTHE,
OPENS TO-DAY

a rich and elegant variety of trimmed Bonnets of EMPRESS CHIP, in all the lastest Paris styles.

STRAW GOODS.

A fine assortment of ladies' and children's Straw Goods will be found at
R. MEIN'S,
No. 11 Leroy-place,
Bleecker-st.
Second block west of Broadway.

P. S.—The trade supplied. Straw goods also done up in superior style.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—JOHN GREEN RICHARDSON, plaintiff, against BARNED'S BANKING COMPANY, limited, defendant. Summons.—For a money demand on Contract. (Com. not served.) To the defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, New-York City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, at No. 10 Wall-street, in said City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of five thousand seven hundred and thirty-five dollars and forty cents, ($5,735 40,) with interest from the tenth day of August, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, beside the costs of this action.

HAWKINS & COTHREN,
Plaintiff's Attorneys, No. 10 Wall-st.

Dated, NEW-YORK, March 9, 1867.

The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York and State of New-York, on the 14th day of March, 1867.

HAWKINS & COTHREN,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.

[U. S. Int. Rev. stamp, 50 cents canceled.]

ma15 1taw6w*

SUPREME COURT, BROOME COUNTY.—SAMUEL A. VAN WYCK against SOPHIA C. GRIFFETH, the wife of HUGH P. GRIFFETH, and the said HUGH P. GRIFFETH.—Summons—For relief—To the above defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 9 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

R. P. LEE, Plaintiff's Attorney,
No. 9 Pine-st., N. Y.

Dated JAN. 1, 1867.

The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of Broome County, at Binghamton, Jan. 23, 1867. R. P. LEE, Plaintiff's Attorney.

[U. S. Int. Rev. 4cts., canc'd.] mh1-law6wF*

FURNITURE.

FURNITURE, FURNITURE.
BRAUNSDORF & METZ,
(Successors to Weil & Braunsdorf,)

offer their stock of well-assorted furniture consisting of PARLOR, SITTING-ROOM, LIBRARY, BEDROOM AND DINING-ROOM SUITES, OF THE LATEST STYLE, to the public at Wholesale Prices,

AT NOS. 125 AND 127 RIVINGTON-ST.

N. B.—All goods warranted.

CHAMBER AND DINING-ROOM FURNITURE.—The greatest variety of CHAMBER SUITES, made from Walnut or Chestnut; also the most extensive assortment of ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE, is to be found at wholesale or retail, at Nos. 206 and 208 Canal-st., corner Mulberry, by EDWARD W. BAXTER & CO. We are manufacturers, and sell at lower prices than any other house in the City.

$20,000 WORTH OF FURNITURE, Looking-glasses, Mattresses, Parlor and Chamber suites, selling off regardless of cost, to close the business. B. M. COWPERTHWAIT, No. 11 Bowery.

ALL KINDS OF FURNITURE, MATTRESSES, bedding, looking-glasses, &c., cheapest at G. W. SNEDEN & CAMPBELL'S, No. 263 Bowery, between Stanton and Houston sts. Goods warranted and delivered free. Patent secretary bedsteads cheap.

MESSRS. MINER & SOMERVILLE will, as for a number of years past, give their personal attention to sales of household furniture at the residences of families declining housekeeping, and at their salesroom, No. 37 Nassau-st.

BEDROOM ENAMELED FURNITURE of warranted manufacture. Also, solid chestnut and walnut chamber suites, plain and ornamental, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established 1843.

SINGER'S PATENT SPRING BEDS REQUIRE but one mattress; warranted for years; no leathers or strings about them. Sold everywhere. Warerooms No. 215 Centre-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—A VERY FINE STYLISH PAIR OF bay carriage horses; well matched, 16 hands high, 8 and 9 years old, perfectly sound and free from fault; also, a lady's saddle horse, gentle, kind and well broken, 6 years old, chestnut, 14 hands and 1 inch high; only sold because the family go to Europe; also, carriages, harness and complete stable furniture. To be seen at private stable No. 4 West 27th-st., any time until sold.

CARRIAGES FOR SALE.—30 DAMAGED, several second-hand carriages, 300 new carriages, all styles; 1,000 sets of harness; cash advanced on carriages left for sale. CALVIN WITTY'S carriage ware-rooms, No. 638 Broadway, near Bleecker-st.

ALL PARTIES WISHING TO BUY OR desirous to sell horses, carriages, wagons or anything pertaining to the horse business, should apply to MINER & SOMERVILLE, No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

ASTROLOGY.

MME. ROSS, MEDICAL AND BUSINESS clairvoyant, has removed to No. 100 West 27th-st., near 7th-av., where she shows the likeness and tell the name of the person you will marry. Beware of illiterate pretenders who try to imitate her. Lucky numbers.

165 BOWERY.—MADAME WIDGER, CLAIRVOYANT, tells you all you want to know—losses, numbers, diseases, &c.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INKS.—"Keys' National Writing Fluid" and "American Union Ink." No sediment; flow freely and do not corrode. Sold by the trade generally. Manufactured by REEVES & CO., successors to J. G. Keys. Removed to No. 303 Washington-st., near Reade.

PERSONAL.

THE UNDERSIGNED WISHES TO BE informed of the whereabouts of Mrs. SEYMOUR F. PHELPS. I have some valuable papers belonging to her, which were left in my care by Mr. Seymour F. Phelps, which she can have by addressing

MARY ANN LONG, Troy, N. Y.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

TO MANUFACTURERS, HOTEL PROPRIETORS AND CAPITALISTS—VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.—A substantial six-story brick building on Cherry-st., [illegible] well-built [illegible] Ferry, only two blocks from East River [illegible] Catharine [illegible] adapted for manufacturing, hotel or [illegible] admirably [illegible]. The plot is 50x175, main buildi[illegible] [illegible] ment purposes. brick extension 25x165. The [illegible] 50x30, and six-story [illegible] der, and capable of being [illegible] buildings are in good order [illegible] full particulars apply to [illegible] ared for any purpose. For No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York. JOHNSON, MILLER & HALL.

FACTORY PROPERTY FOR SALE—Near Ch[illegible] [illegible] consisting of a six-story brick building, basement and sub-cellar, containing shafting, [illegible] patent steam elevator, and heated throughout with steam; size of factory 44.3 front; 67.8 rear; 75 deep. Also a one-story brick building, tin roof, (adjoining) containing engine, two boilers and shaving room in basement, 24.11 front; 67.7 deep, and a four-story brick building in rear of engine building, 24.5 front; 37 deep; whole front on Pell-st., 73.7, Nos. 18 and 20 Pell-st., New-York. Title indisputable.

FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE HOUSE FOR SALE—Beautifully located at No. 271 Lexington-av., near 36th-st.; has all modern improvements; finished in black walnut and rosewood, and elaborately frescoed throughout in encaustic; the furniture can be had if desired. Apply to ALLEN & BROWN, No. 93 Broadway, or to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

VALUABLE VACANT LOTS FOR SALE on 90th-st., between 3d and 4th avs., corner Lexington-av.; 90th is one of the streets which have a park entrance; property in this locality is improving very rapidly. Price $3,500 each. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A BARGAIN—LOTS ON NORTH-east corner 3d-av. and East 72d-st., having a frontage of 76 feet 8 inches on 3d-av. and 225 feet on 72d-st.; this is one of the finest properties on the island; 72d-st. is 100 feet wide. Inquire in the office at No. 127 Clinton-place, 8th-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE FURNISHED—Four-story brown-stone house, high stoop, south side East 25th-st., between Madison-square and 4th-av.; first-class; 25x65; very conveniently arranged; in excellent order and comfortably furnished. For sale or to lease with furniture. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

MURRAY HILL.—FOR SALE, THE FIRST-class four-story brown-stone house No. 273 Lexington-av., between 37th and 38th sts.; a delightful situation; black walnut staircase throughout; first floor finished elegantly in black walnut and rosewood. Apply to the owner, No. 91 Chambers-st., or to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

A NICE SMALL BROWN-STONE HIGH-stoop house for sale, No. 82 East 27th-st.; four-story and basement; all improvements and in good order; nearly new; first house west of Lexington-av. Apply to JOHN FOLEY, No. 180 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—WITH OR WITHout furniture, a good substantial three-story brick house in good order, No. 228 West 22d-st. Apply on the premises.

FOR SALE—A HANDSOME BROWN-STONE front house in Perry-st., now being finished, situated on south side of Perry-st., fourth house west of 4th-st. Inquire in office at No. 127 Clinton-place, 8th-st.

EAST RIVER BULK-HEAD FOR SALE, near the Pike-st. pier, formerly occupied by the seamen's floating chapel. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

BOULEVARD LOTS FOR SALE.—210 LOTS on 115th, 116th, 117th and 118th sts., Broadway, and front on Hudson River, including water right. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—ON UNION-SQUARE, A SPLENdid corner property. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS ON 5TH AND MADISON avs; and on 73d and 74th sts. Apply to JAMES S. HUGGINS, No. 49 William-st.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—IN BROOKLYN, PRICE $19,500, one of the most complete and comfortable houses in the city, and in perfect order; brick, 2½ stories front, full 3 stories in rear, basement and sub-cellar; range, heater, stationary tubs, bath-room, sewer, two water-closets, shutters inside and out, walls painted or papered, weather strips; 11 rooms, grape-arbor, vines, &c.; lot 20 feet 10 inches by 100 feet; location excellent, and within 25 minutes' walk of ferries; possession April 15, or sooner. For permits call on S. W. TUBBS, No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 6.

FOR SALE—IN BROOKLYN, E. D., AT NO. 63 South 4th-st., within 3 minutes of the ferries, a three-story and basement frame house, containing 13 rooms and 9 pantries, water and gas; pleasantly located; price $7,000; $2,250 on mortgage. Apply at No. 27 Chambers-st., third story, or at No. 102 South 5th-st., as above, of W. E. BAILEY.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND FOUR LOTS CORner Pulaski-st. and Nostrand-av., Brooklyn. Paved, sewered, water in house. Price $6,000. All may remain if improved. CURRY, No. 67 Pearl-st., up stairs.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—FOR TWO YEARS, A SMALL three-story house, (high stoop,) by a private family of three, near 5th-av., between 11th and 45th sts.; rent not over $2,500. Address W. X. T., Box No. 142 *Times* Office.

WANTED TO RENT—A SMALL COTTAGE, furnished or unfurnished, within seventy-five miles of this City. Address N. B., Box No. 212 *Times* Office, stating location and rent.

WANTED—A NEAT HOUSE, CONTAINING 10 or 12 rooms, about one hour's ride from the City; rent must be moderate. Address, giving full particulars, G. N., Box No. 127 *Times* Office.

STABLE.—WANTED, STALL FOR ONE HORSE, room for feed-box and cart under cover. Address Box No. 2,461 New-York Post-office.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET A very pleasant, good-sized room, with board, suitable for a single gentleman, where he will have a comfortable home in place of style; house has modern improvements. Call at No. 215 West 30th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

BOARD WANTED—FOR A GENTLEMAN, wife, and one child six years old, in New-York or Brooklyn. Address, stating terms and particulars, MINTON, Box No. 113 *Times* Office.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS—Elegant and exclusive parlors, and a capital cuisine suitable to merchants, clubmen and their families, may be had at No. 155 West 14th-st. References required.

A HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOM to let to a single gentleman, without board, at No. 98 West 4th-st.

NO. 55. EAST 28TH-ST.—ROOMS TO LET with board; no moving on the first of May; references required.

COUNTRY BOARD.

BOARDING ON THE HUDSON.—A LADY owning a pleasant mansion on the Hudson, about four hours' ride in cars, would like to take a few boarders for the season. For particulars apply at No. 8 East 22d-st. for a few days.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—FROM June 1 to Oct. 1, by a gentleman, wife, two children, (5 and 7 years of age,) and servant, in a pleasant and healthy location, within one hour's ride of the City. Address, giving terms, J. A., Box 6,803 New-York Post-office.

CLOTHING.

HAMILTON & KIMPTON,
MERCHANT TAILORS,
No. 105 STRAND, (opposite Exeter Hall,) LONDON.

Gentlemen visiting England and passing through London are invited to see the well-selected stock of Cloths, Beavers, Witneys and Trouserings, of the very best materials; or, by forwarding remittance with their measures, can have the goods sent by Express Company, as usual.

No. 105 STRAND, LONDON.

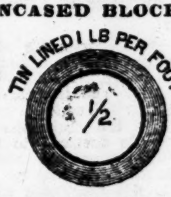
MISCELLANEOUS.

IMPORTANT
TO THOSE BUILDING
CITY OR COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

Of all conveniences in modern residences none equals that of a bountiful supply of pure water. That leaden pipes may contaminate water is patent to all. A pipe possessing the requirements sanitary of the chemist and physician, and mechanical of the plumber, has been long sought for. This is now obtained by a process recently patented for incasing a "pure block-tin pipe" in a "leaden shell," and is known as

PATENT INCASED BLOCK-TIN PIPE.

COSTS BUT FIVE PER CENT. MORE


TIN LINED 1 LB PER FOOT
½

THAN LEAD PIPE.

This pipe is indorsed and recommended by the Croton Board of this City, the Brooklyn Water Board, and Boston Water Board, Charleston Water Board, Worcester Water Board, and many eminent Chemists and Physicians.

PRACTICAL AND EXPERIENCED PLUMBERS PROCURED IF DESIRED.

Pamphlets containing valuable information concerning water-supply SENT FREE on application. Address

THE COLWELLS, SHAW & WILLARD MANUFACTURING COMPANY,
Foot of West 27th-st., New-York.

TO OWNERS AND USERS OF STEAM BOILERS.
GRAHAM'S COMPOSITION
FOR REMOVING DEPOSIT OR INCRUSTATION.

This composition so well and favorably known to engineers and others a few years since is again introduced by the undersigned. So thoroughly has it been tested that they are willing to guarantee its efficiency for the purpose intended. For further particulars, or a supply of the composition, apply to

CHARLES W. COPELAND,
NO. 171 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

REYNOLDS' TURBINE

WATER WHEELS

REYNOLDS' PATENT sweeps the field; new improvements; low prices; does not clog; has no complications of gates or costly flume work; compact for shipment; great water-saver; the only wheel that excels overshots; gold medal awarded by American Institute for superiority. Also, Shafting and Gearing furnished when required. GEORGE TALLCOT, Late TALLCOT & UNDERHILL, No. 96 Liberty-st.

MARBLE MANTELS.—350 MANTELS ON hand of every style and quality, which will be sold for the next 60 days at a liberal deduction, at A. KLABER'S Mantel Warerooms, No. 109 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., New-York. Cut this out.

BRUSHES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AT THE BRUSH FACTORY, No. 329 Pearl-st., New-York (Harper's Building.) All articles at the lowest factory prices. JOHN K. HOPPEL.

HILL'S HAIR DYE, 50 CENTS—BLACK, brown, instantaneous; best, cheapest in use; quantity equals $1 sizes. Depot No. 66 John-st. Sold by all druggists.

HILL'S ARCTIC OINTMENT—INSTANT pain reliever; cures weak eyes, burns, chilblains, biles, piles, bunions, all skin and flesh diseases. Depot No. 66 John-st. Sold by all drug and grocery stores.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIDENCE.
A FINE FRUIT FARM.
A MOST ATTRACTIVE LOCATION.
TWO HOURS FROM NEW-YORK, ON CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.

16 acres of improved land, dwelling, 1,200 fruit trees, carriage-house, barn, ice-house entirely new; grounds well laid out; 10 acres of lawn. This place is very desirable as a Summer residence, and will make a choice investment, as it will be sold a bargain.

A. C. DUNHAM, No. 162 Broadway.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE
IN BINGHAMTON, BROOME COUNTY, N. Y.

The [illegible] of the late Daniel S. Dickinson, Esq., [illegible] Quantity of ground about [illegible]. Shaded and fruited suitable for a gentleman's residence, and is, all-in-all, one of the most complete and desirable estates in interior or southwestern New-York. A bargain is offered to a purchaser.

Inquire of
HOMER MORGAN,
No. 2 Pine-st.

DRAINAGE AND LANDSCAPE.

Thankful for past favors and trusting to a continuation of the same, I will remind my friends and the public that I continue to make surveys and plans for the improvement of farms, country seats, parks, cemeteries, &c., and also take charge of and superintend all branches of the work. I also furnish drain pipes, drain tile, trees, shrubs, and all other material of the proper size, kinds and quality required.

OTIS CHICKERING,
Drainage, Landscape and Civil Engineer,
No. 18 Wall-st., New-York.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.
REAL ESTATE AGENCY!

Houses and lots, farms, country seats, &c., at all points on the line of this road.

A. C. DUNHAM, Jr., Agent, No. 162 Broadway.

FOR SALE.

The mansion house, and grounds adjoining, late the residence of Calvin G. Williams, deceased, in Stonington, Conn. The house is 38x45 feet, with an L, two full stories, in good order, and remarkably well built, with barns and other outbuildings, a good fruit garden, well inclosed, and about twelve acres of land adjoining. It is pleasantly situated in sight of the village depot, where four trains for New-York and Boston *via* Shore Line Railroad stop daily. The property will be sold very low. For terms, &c., apply to

HENRY P. HAVEN,
Administrator,
New-London, Conn.

FOR SALE—THE HIGH-STOOP, THREE-story, finished attic, basement and cellar brick dwelling, No. 241 South 1st-st., (Hamilton-place,) Jersey City; marble tile hall, basement hard wood finish, two bathrooms and water-closets, furnace, range, conservatory, marble basins on every floor, gas in every room; all in complete order. Horse cars within 75 feet to Cortlandt-st., Barclay-st., Chambers-st., Christopher-st. and 23d-st. ferries. Price $21,000; $10,000 can remain on bond and mortgage. Will sell gas fixtures, mirror, and a portion or all of the household furniture; possession May 1. Apply to owner on premises, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M., until Monday evening, March 25.

TO BE SOLD OR LET—ON CASTLETON Heights, Staten Island, an elegant furnished residence, consisting of a three-story and basement brick villa, with ice-house, (filled,) stable, coachman's house, &c., together with three or four acres of land, well supplied with carefully selected fruit trees of all kinds. The villa was built by day labor, and contains twenty-two rooms, with billiard table and all the modern conveniences. The location and scenery combine to make this a most desirable property. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FARM FOR SALE IN CLOSTER, BERGEN CO., N. J., on Northern Railroad, one mile from depot, one hour from foot of Cortlandt-st.; 90 acres; 10 acres in wood, 12 acres seeded in rye, the rest under high cultivation; good house, and all outbuildings, with or without stock. One of the best homes in Bergen County. Possession April 1. Price $200 per acre. Inquire on premises of JOHN S. RANDALL, or of his son "RANDALL," shirt manufacturer, No. 522 8th-av., New-York.

FOR SALE—THE FINEST RESIDENCE IN Saratoga Springs, now occupied by Mrs. J. Wayland.

ALSO,

At Saratoga Springs, a fine brick house, corner of North Broadway and Greenfield-av.; also, another brick house, near the above, on Greenfield-av.

ALSO,

A farm of 120 acres, near Amsterdam, in Broadalbin, N. Y. Apply to

HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE OR TO LET—Located at North Englewood, on the Northern Railroad of New-Jersey, one hour from New-York, ten minutes from depot; first story, parlor, dining and sitting rooms, kitchen, store-room, laundry and patries; second story, seven bedrooms, bathroom and water-closet; attic story, three bedrooms; carriage-house, stable and sheds, hydrant in garden and carriage-house, fountain in front, double piazza, good supply of young fruit. M. FLANNELLY.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY SEAT OF FIFTY acres, in the State of Delaware, on the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad, one hour's ride from Philadelphia. The expansive view combines landscape and water scenery, and the shipping on the River Delaware. Photographs of the residence can be seen at the bookstands of the St. Nicholas and Fifth-avenue Hotels, and pamphlets obtained with full particulars and description.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—AT EAST ORANGE, N. J., a gentlemen's residence, furnished, with from two to seven acres, as required. House contains 13 rooms, with modern conveniences, within four minutes' walk of M. & E. R. R. station. Inquire of Dr. GEO. PECK, on the premises, cor. of Main-st. and Maple-av., or of CYRUS PECK, Continental Ins. Co., 102 Broadway, N. Y. Also, eligible building lots and sites for sale in East Orange and Roseville. No money required if improved.

FOR SALE OR TO LET AT FLUSHING, L. I.—A delightful country residence on Jamaica-av., within ten minutes' walk of the depot; about four acres of land well laid out, with fine shade trees, large vegetable garden, &c.; good stable, carriage-house, hennery, &c.; house built in the most substantial manner, and supplied with water and gas. Apply on the premises to Mrs. R. C. TOWNSEND, or to J. L. McKEEVER, No. 69 Wall-st.

FOR SALE AT FORDHAM, WESTCHESTER County, a first-class country place, containing six acres of land, large mansion, with all necessary outbuildings, garden, with a great variety of fruits and flowers, besides a large collection of greenhouse plants, among the finest in the country; situated three miles north of Central Park, opposite the residence of Lewis G. Morris, Esq. Apply to H. H. CAMMANN, No. 31 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE RESIDENCE IN the village of Yonkers; large house, with furniture; all modern improvements; stable, gardener's house, greenhouse filled with choicest flowers, hot and cold graperies; fine views; about two acres of land; fruit and ornamental trees, shrubs, &c. Also for sale, a beautiful building site of nearly two acres, with cottage on same. For terms, &c., apply to D. HAWLEY, No. 42 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—AT TARRYtown, on the Hudson River, a large and elegantly finished house, with one acre of ground. The house is heated by steam; has gas, hot and cold water through the house, and is in every respect a first-class dwelling, beautifully situated, commanding a full view of the river and surrounding country. For further information apply to J. ROMAINE BROWN, No. 1,279 Broadway.

FOR SALE—FURNISHED, IN THE VILLAGE of Astoria, a first-class residence, containing all modern improvements, situated on high ground and commanding a fine view of Hell Gate and East River; grounds 150x150; all kinds of fruit trees, stable, hennery, &c., in perfect order. Address GODILLOT, STEVENS & WHITE, No. 4 South William-st., New-York.

A CHEAP FARM ON LONG ISLAND, 37 miles from the City, containing 145 acres, well adapted for dairy purposes; fruit of all kinds; about 80 acres under cultivation; three miles from railroad; pleasant neighborhood; soil gravel loam; heavy chestnut, oak and hickory timber. Inquire of S. CANTRELL, No. 813 Broadway.

FOR SALE—AT PEEKSKILL, ON THE HUDSON, a genteel, recently built cottage residence of ten rooms; gas and water in the house; large lot; best location in the village; fine view of Hudson River; less than five minutes from depot. For particulars apply to S. R. KNAPP, Esq., Peekskill, or address Lock-box No. 37 B, Washington, D. C.

AT ELIZABETH, N. J.—FIFTY MINUTES from New-York, the residence of the subscriber, on Newark-av., one mile from depot; house contains 13 rooms; every convenience; frescoed halls; stable, cow and poultry houses and other outbuildings; 4½ acres of land; excellent soil, high, dry and healthy. Apply on premises, or No. 18 New-st., New-York.

E. H. SAXTON.

$5,000 WILL PURCHASE A NICE country seat of 17 acres—house would cost the money; double; 12 rooms; very fine neighborhood; healthy and pleasantly situated; all kinds of fruit in abundance; near Spring Valley, Rockland County, 33 miles from City by railroad; commutation low. F. J. BEAN, No. 113 John-st., New-York.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—About 10 miles from City Hall; one mile from Harlem Railroad Station, Tremont or Fordham. House has 13 rooms, range, furnace and bath; good stable; 1¾ acres land handsomely laid out and stocked with fruit. Apply to W. R. WOOD, No. 285 Front-st., New-York.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.—A VERY superior residence with fine grounds and stables for sale, within two miles of Harlem Bridge, and 2½ from the Park, by the new Boulevard. Neighborhood first class.

A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO., No. 26 Pine-st.

FARM FOR SALE—SITUATED NEAR THE depot, one hour and 26 minutes from New-York, at $83 per acre, fine land, first-class neighborhood. For particulars, inquire of J. H. K. BLAUVELT, No. 68 Wall-st., Room No. 4, rear stairway, between 8 and 10 o'clock A. M.

BOILING SPRING, N. J.—A NEW COUNtry house for sale, 11 rooms; 32 City lots; Erie Railway, 40 minutes from City; $12,000; very desirable and convenient. Views, plans and full description mailed to all applicants.

GEO. E. WOODWARD, No. 37 Park-row, N. Y.

AT SARATOGA SPRINGS.—LARGE BRICK house for sale, well situated, with two springs on place, and nearly two acres of ground; never used except for private residence, but suitable for boarding-house or club of gentlemen; in good repair; possession given immediately. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

A DESIRABLE COUNTRY RESIDENCE, with fifty acres excellent land; 30 miles north of New-Haven; commanding fine views; quantities of choice fruit and berries; modern built house; beautifully shaded lawn; farm-house, barns, carriage-house, &c., in complete order. Apply at Earle's Hotel, N. Y.

SCOTCH PLAINS, NEW-JERSEY.—A handsome country residence and five or more acres of land for sale, near the depot. House is large and in fine order. Good fruit and shade. Photographs and particulars at

A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO., No. 26 Pine-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 60 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE AND pleasantly-located place within an hour's ride of the City. House contains ten rooms and grounds well laid out with choice fruit and ornamental trees and shrubbery. For further particulars apply to C. P. FRAME, No. 75 Liberty-st., New-York.

FARM FOR SALE.—A HANDSOME FARM of 72 acres, with plain farm buildings, fine views and choice fruit; soil, fences, timber and water unexceptionable. Location near Peekskill.

C. H. OLIVER, No. 7 Beekman-st.

FOR SALE AT NYACK ON THE HUDSON—Cottage house, 14 rooms, one acre land, shade trees, good garden and fruit, full view of the river—$9,000. Summer residence to let. Apply to H. ONDERDONK, Nyack, N. Y.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

MONTCLAIR, N. J.—A FINE COUNTRY residence with all the requisites for comfort and elegance, within five minutes' walk from railroad terminus. Four acres of highly cultivated land, with every kind of fruit and ornamental trees in great variety and profusion. The house is modern and capacious, built by present owner for his own use. The entire furniture, or a part, can be had with the house. For full particulars inquire of W. H. HARRIS, opposite the depot at Montclair, or of J. H. PRATT, No. 56 Chambers-st. Houses and farms in Montclair for sale by W. H. HARRIS, Real Estate Agent.

TO BE SOLD OR LET—ON CASTLETON Heights, Staten Island, an elegant furnished residence, consisting of a three-story and basement brick villa, with ice-house, (filled,) stable, coachman's house, &c., together with three or four acres of land, well supplied with carefully selected fruit trees of all kinds. The villa was built by day labor, and contains twenty-two rooms, with billiard table and all the modern conveniences. The location and scenery combine to make this a most desirable property. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE IN JERSEY CITY—A VERY desirable three-story and basement brick house, [illegible] Apply to A. [illegible] HATCH, No. [illegible] Nassau-st., or D. R. CULVER, No. [illegible] or to the present occupant on the premises. Price $10,000; terms easy; possession any time after April 10.

FOR SALE—ON FRANKLIN-PLACE, FLUSHING, with possession, a very handsome cottage, [illegible]; 9 rooms, wide piazza, six full lots, hennery, fruit and shade trees; healthy location; 5 minutes from depot; trains hourly. Apply on the premises, or to S. L. HENDERSON, No. 78 South-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—AT TREMONT, WITHIN FIVE minutes' walk of the railroad, a neat two-story frame house, and lot 100x120; location healthy and convenient of access; ground well stocked with fruit. Price $4,250. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

$12,000.—FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL dwelling-house in West Morrisania, 5th-av. of Westchester County; 13 rooms; barn; all kinds of fruit. BLISS & JAMES, No. 346 Broome-st.

TO LET.

TO RENT—ON WASHINGTON HEIGHTS, NEAR the High Bridge, a new, large brick house, with stable and carriage-house and two acres of land. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

BROADWAY LEASE FOR SALE.—STORE in best part of Broadway, between Union and Madison squares, with a front on side street also. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET.

3 story H. S. B. H. West 22d-st.	$2,700
4 story E. B. B. S. house, furnished, 42d-st.	3,600

Cottage at Islip. Houses at Morrisania.
Country Seat at Tubby Hook. Permits of
VAN ZANDT BROS.,
No. 56 Wall-st., New-York.

TO LET—STORES NOS. 10 BROADWAY, 30 Water, 38 Front, 189 South, 34 Warren, (lower part,) and 164 Greenwich-st., (whole building.) Desirable offices in Nos. 68 Broadway, 60 and 62 Wall-st., 4 Hanover, and No. 11 Lafayette-place, corner of 4th-st., with entrance on Broadway. Lots Nos. 56 Washington and 32 West sts.; stables Nos. 29 East 12th-st. and 14½ Pearl-st. Apply to WM. CRUIKSHANK & CO., No. 55 Broadway.

TO LET—COUNTRY RESIDENCE ON THE East River, between 63d and 68th sts. Two adjacent country houses, each with garden, barn, ice-house, &c.,) fronting on the East River, with about fifteen acres of ground attached, and a river front of about 1,000 feet. Possession May 1. Apply to WM. CRUIKSHANK & CO., No. 55 Broadway.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET.—A PARTY having lease of a furnished house until Oct. 1 next would like to relet it from May 1; house is thoroughly furnished and in perfect order, and location very desirable. There would be no difficulty in extending lease for two or three years if desired. Address Box No. 1,187 Post-office.

TO LET—A NEAT COTTAGE AT RAVENSwood, two stories, with basement and attic, and a quarter of an acre of ground; fifteen minutes' walk from the James-slip and 34th-st. ferries; good neighborhood, and near the East River. Apply to CHAS. H. ROGERS, No. 80 Wall-st., corner Pearl-st.

A COUNTRY PLACE TO LET—ON THE south side of Long Island, 60 miles from the City by railroad; the house is large and convenient, beautifully situated near the water, and will be rented furnished or unfurnished at a very low rent; outbuildings, including ice-house, in good condition. For full particulars apply to J. G. FLOYD, Jr., No. 60 William-st., second floor.

TO LEASE—AT CORNWALL, FOR ONE OR three years, a large convenient house, 11 rooms and library, with garden and lawn, about 14 acres of land, including orchard and a large vineyard, fruit and shade trees, carriage-house and stable, twenty minutes from the landing. Apply to JAMES G. ROE, Cornwall, N. Y.

TO LET—FOR THE SEASON OR YEAR AT Rye, on Long Island Sound, furnished, the elegant country residence of John C. Jay (now in Europe) to a private family only; rent $2,500. FRANCIS T. GARRETTSON, Counselor, &c., No. 26 Broad-st., New-York.

HOUSE AND STABLE ON MADISONSQUARE TO LET, FURNISHED—On 23d-st.; an elegant four-story brown-stone house, with stable on an adjoining street; rent $600 per month. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

LEASE FOR SALE—SECOND-AV., IN THE vicinity of Stuyvesant-square; three-story brick house, 13 rooms, in good order; two years' lease for sale at a bargain; immediate possession. For particulars, apply to G. H. BENEDICT & CO., No. 31 Pine-st.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS four-story high-stoop brown-stone house, handsomely furnished throughout. For particulars apply to the owner, from 11 A. M. to 2 P. M., at No. 160 Fulton-st., Room No. 10.

TO LET, FURNISHED—AT TARRYTOWN, a snug cottage, 10 rooms, fine view, near the depot. Rent $200 per month. Cottage, 8 rooms, $150 per month. Also cottage, 9 rooms, $125 per month. Apply to KENYON & STEPHENS, No. 83 Nassau-st.

FOR RENT—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED, for the Summer, two or three cottages in a village noted for its freedom from fevers of every description, and accessible to the City. Apply at No. 87 Wall-st., second floor.

TO LET—COUNTRY SEAT, FURNISHED. "Cragdon," East Chester, with garden, stabling, extensive lawns, &c. Apply at No. 192 Broadway, from 11 to 12 o'clock, or at No. 93 East 27-st., of PETER A. H. JACKSON.

HOUSE TO LET—NEW-BRIGHTON, STATEN Island; house contains modern improvements; on the Terrace, five minutes from landing.

HAGGERTY & PHELPS, No. 11 Pine-st.

TO LET—AT TARRYTOWN, A COTTAGE, eight rooms, two acres of land, fine view ¾ mile from the depot. Rent $700 per year. Apply to JOHN A. KENYON, No. 83 Nassau-st.

TO LET FURNISHED—ON 5TH-AV., A SUperbly furnished house with extension and stable, for two or three years; rent $1,000 per month. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET—TWO ENGLISH BASEMENT HOUSES, brown-stone fronts, Nos. 19 and 14 9th-st., with all the modern improvements; can be seen by permit. Apply at No. 221 Washington, corner of Barclay-st.

TO LET—FROM THE 1ST OF MAY, UNFURnished, a handsome second floor, four rooms, and front basement, No. 34 Hammond-st., or West 11th-st., between Waverley and 4th-st.

TO LET—A VERY FINE LARGE FRONT ROOM and bedroom, very desirably situated, between 6th and 8th av. railroads. Apply at No. 308 Spring-st., corner Renwick, in the store.

TO LET—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED, THE first-class four-story brown-stone front house No. 21 East 22d-st., near Broadway. Apply to W. CRUIKSHANK & CO., No. 55 Broadway.

TO LET—THE SECOND AND PART OF THE third floor of the brown-stone house No. 241 West 24th-st., and one room in attic and cellar, with all the modern improvements.

PARK-ROW STORE TO LET—NO. 29, OPposite the Post-office site; modern built, seven stories, with rear entrance and hoistway for receiving goods.

TO LET—A ROOM 40 BY 100 FEET, WITH steam power. Apply at the factory corner of Washington and Eagle sts., Greenpoint, or to BURR & CO., No. 222 Front-st.

TO LET—FOR SIX MONTHS, ON TWENTY-second-st., between Broadway and 4th-av., an elegantly furnished house; rent $300 per month. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET—A ROOM ON BROADWAY, SECOND floor, 20x65, suitable for an insurance office; possession immediately if required. Inquire at the office of the American Bank Note Company, No. 142 Broadway.

FURNISHED COTTAGE TO LET AT HASTINGS. Inquire of D. H. M. SMITH, No. 105 4th-av.

STATEN ISLAND, NORTH SHORE—FURnished houses to let, near landing, $800, $1,200 a year. HAGGERTY & PHELPS, No. 11 Pine-st.

TO LET—FIRE-PROOF BRICK STABLE NO. 52 East 32d-st.; gas, water, &c.; 3 stalls; room for 2 carriages. HAGGERTY & PHELPS, No. 11 Pine-st.

TO LET — FOUR LOFTS TOGETHER, GOOD light, &c., at low rate. Inquire of KERR & MORGAN, No. 151 Centre-st.

TO RENT—SECOND AND THIRD LOFTS OF building No. 75 John-st. Apply to W. H. DICKINSON & CO.

TO LET—THE FOUR ENTIRE LOFTS OF AN elegant marble building in Barclay-st.; possession 1st May. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., 3 Pine-st.

STEAM POWER TO LET.—LARGE AND small rooms, well lighted, to let with steam power. Apply to JOHN S. MEYER, No. 165 West 26th-st.

TO LET—THE NEW STORE, SIXTY FEET deep and fourteen feet wide, for a gentleman's furnishing store, in Sweeny's Hotel. Inquire on the premises.

TO LET—HALF OF A HOUSE IN WEST 89TH-st., near 10th-av. Apply to E. BENEDICT, Pier No. 41 North River.

TO LET—FOUR VERY DESIRABLE OFFICES in the Bible House, Astor-place. Apply in the Treasurer's office, 4th-av. entrance.

TO LET—PART OF THE OFFICE NO. 8, NO. 5 Beekman-st., first floor over Park Bank.

OFFICE DESK-ROOM TO LET—APPLY at No. 22 Bible House.

WANTED TO LEASE—TWO OR MORE lots, with or without buildings. Address F. W. H., Station D, Bible House.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

THE SENIOR PARTNER IN A WHOLEsale clothing-house is desirous of disposing of his interest therein, and will offer strong inducements to a party wishing to embark in the trade; the house is well established and prepared for Spring business. Address, in confidence, with real name, R. H. S., Post-office, New-York.

FOR SALE—A CROCKERY, GLASS, LAMP AND oil store; entire house, with lease. Inquire at No. 266 10th-av.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—ON MONDAY MORNING, THE 18TH INST., a gold hunting-case WATCH, David Taylor, London, maker, No. 261. The finder or possessor of the same, by leaving it at No. 138 William-st., or No. 121 East 34th-st., will be rewarded to an amount equal to the full value of the watch, and no questions asked.

$25 REWARD—LOST, ON TUESDAY LAST, in going from Morrisania to 83d-st., Yorkville, a lady's GOLD WATCH AND CHAIN, to which was attached three charms, one a locomotive. The finder will receive the above reward by sending the lost articles to the office of the *Sunday Mercury*, No. 113 Fulton-st., N. Y.

BOOK LOST—ON THE BOWERY SAVINGS Institution, No. 282,284. The finder will please return the same to the Bank.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR; AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

AFRICA leaves Boston, Wednesday, March 27.
AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York, Wednesday, April 3.
CHINA leaves Boston, Wednesday, April 10.
JAVA leaves New-York, Wednesday, April 17.
ASIA leaves Boston, Wednesday, April 27.
SCOTIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, May 1.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage......$130
Second Cabin Passage......100
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage......$125
Second Cabin Passage......80

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.

For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FROM NEW-YORK TO FRANCE DIRECT.

STEAMSHIP GREAT EASTERN, CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

Sir JAMES ANDERSON, Commander.

The French "Company of Charterers" of the GREAT EASTERN, having provided the ship with new boilers, and thoroughly refitted and furnished her in every department, with special reference to this service, will run her regularly between New-York and Brest, as follows:

LEAVING NEW-YORK.		LEAVING BREST.	
TUESDAY	April 9	SATURDAY	April 27.
THURSDAY	May 16	TUESDAY	June 4
SATURDAY	June 22	THURSDAY	July 11
TUESDAY	July 30	SATURDAY	Aug. 24
THURSDAY	Sept. 12	TUESDAY	Oct. 1
SATURDAY	Oct. 19	THURSDAY	Nov. 7

TAKING ONLY FIRST-CLASS PASSENGERS.

Passage rates in gold, or its equivalent, $140, $125, $100, according to location and size of room. Tickets for the home passage issued at a reduction of $20 to passengers returning previous to August. Passengers can be furnished on board with railroad tickets from Brest to Paris at the reduced rate of $10 50 for first-class and $7 50 for second-class, being a reduction of 25 per cent. on regular rates. Twenty cubic feet of baggage allowed to each passenger. Letters of credit issued for England and Continent.

For passage apply to WELLS, FARGO & CO., Passage Agents, No. 84 Broadway.
For freight, to WM. T. COLEMAN & CO., No. 117 Front-st.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO. (Limited.)

Steamers weekly to Liverpool, calling at Queenstown. The splendid first-class iron steamships of this line will be dispatched as follows from Pier No. 47 North River:

DENMARK, THOMSON......SATURDAY, Mar. 23
ERIN, CUTTING......SATURDAY, Mar. 30
ENGLAND, GRACE......SATURDAY, April 6
VIRGINIA, PROWSE......SATURDAY, Apr. 13

And every Saturday thereafter.

An experienced surgeon on each ship, free of charge.

Drafts issued for any amount, payable at any bank in Great Britain, or on the continent.

Cabin passage to Liverpool or Queenstown, $90 in gold; Steerage passage, $30 in currency.

Through passage to Paris, London, Antwerp, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at low rates.

Steerage passage tickets to bring persons from Liverpool or Queenstown for $35, currency, can be obtained at No. 27 Broadway.

For freight or cabin passage apply at the office of the Company, No. 57 Broadway; for steerage tickets, at the passage office of the Company, No. 27 Broadway, or No. 73 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

VILLE DE PARIS, SURMONT......SATURDAY, Mar. 23
EUROPE, LEMARIE......SATURDAY, April 6
ST. LAURENT, BOCANDE......SATURDAY, April 20
PEREIRE, DUCHESNE......SATURDAY, May 4

PRICE OF PASSAGE (including wine) payable in gold or equivalent in currency,
TO BREST OR HAVRE,
First cabin, $160; second cabin, $100.
TO PARIS,
including railway tickets, furnished on board,
First cabin, $165; second cabin, $103.

Baggage checked through to Paris.
Medical attendance free of charge.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

STEAMER VILLE DE PARIS, FOR Brest and Havre, will leave Pier No. 50 North River, foot of Morton-st., SATURDAY, March 23, at 8 o'clock. Passengers are requested to be on board at 7½ o'clock at the latest.

STEAM TO GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.

Calling at Londonderry to land mails and passengers. The favorite passenger steamships of THE ANCHOR LINE SAIL EVERY SATURDAY.

CALEDONIA, MACDONALD......SATURDAY, March 23
COLUMBIA, CARNAGHAN......SATURDAY, March 30
HIBERNIA, MUNRO, sails......SATURDAY, April 6

From Pier No. 20 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.

To Liverpool, Glasgow and Derry—Cabins, $110 and $90; steerage, $30.

Prepaid certificates from these ports to New-York, $35.

Passengers also forwarded to Hamburg, Havre, Antwerp, &c., at very low rates.

For further particulars apply at the Company's offices.
FRANCIS MACDONALD & CO., Agents, No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York.

CUNARD EMIGRANT LINE.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.

FROM NEW-YORK EVERY WEDNESDAY.

HECLA......March 20
MALTA......March 27

RATES OF PASSAGE:
Cabin......$80 Gold.
Steerage......$30 Currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown $35 currency.

For Steerage Passage, apply at No. 69 Broadway.
For Freight and Cabin Passage, at No. 4 Bowling-green. E. CUNARD.

RETURN TICKETS TO PARIS AND BACK, FIRST CLASS, $200 IN GOLD.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.—The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails:

CITY OF BALTIMORE......SATURDAY......Mar. 23
CITY OF MANCHESTER......WEDNESDAY......Mar. 27
CITY OF WASHINGTON......SATURDAY......Mar. 30
CITY OF PARIS......SATURDAY......April 6

and each succeeding SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE
By the mail steamers sailing every Saturday.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
First Cabin	$110	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	115	Steerage to London	35
First Cabin to Paris	125	Steerage to Paris	45

Return tickets to Paris and back, $200 gold.

Passage by the Wednesday steamers, first cabin, $110; steerage, $30. Payable in United States Currency.

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.

Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $40 currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.

For further information, apply at the Company's offices. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

PASSAGE TO AND FROM GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND

BY STEAMSHIP AND SAILING PACKET, AT REDUCED RATES.

DRAFTS AVAILABLE THROUGHOUT ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.

For particulars apply to TAPSCOTT, BROTHERS & CO., No. 86 South-st., and No. 23 Broadway.

DIRECT STEAMSHIP LINE

BETWEEN ANTWERP AND NEW-YORK.

The undersigned will dispatch the first-class English iron steamer

OTTAWA, Capt. ARCHER.
From Antwerp......SATURDAY, March 23
From New-York......SATURDAY, April 13

taking passengers at the following rates:
From New-York, first cabin, according to location of state-rooms......$75—$90 00
Steerage......32 50
From Antwerp—First Cabin......90 00
Steerage......40 00

EXCURSION TICKETS AT
First Cabin......$170 | Steerage......$67 50

payable in gold or its equivalent.

Other first-class steamers will follow from either side every second SATURDAY.

Freight is taken at the lowest rates for Antwerp, Rotterdam and Amsterdam.

For passage or freight apply to HILLER & CO., No. 3 Chambers-st.

THE PARIS EXPOSITION.

RETURN TICKETS, $200, GOLD.

THE INMAN LINE MAIL STEAMSHIPS, BUILT EXPRESSLY FOR THE TRADE:

CITY OF PARIS, CITY OF BALTIMORE,
CITY OF ANTWERP, CITY OF BOSTON,
CITY OF LONDON, CITY OF NEW-YORK,
CITY OF WASHINGTON,

sail from Pier No. 45 North River, New-York, EVERY SATURDAY.

SPEED AND ACCOMMODATION UNSURPASSED.

PRICE OF FIRST-CLASS PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN GOLD:
New-York to Liverpool..$110......Round Trip......$175
New-York to London......115......Round Trip......185
New-York to Paris......125......Round Trip......200

Return Tickets good for twelve months.

Return Tickets, via Liverpool, London, New-Haven and Dieppe, allow Paris passengers to break the journey at Liverpool and London.

For further information apply at the offices of the Company: William Inman, Tower Building, Liverpool; Eives & Macey, No. 61 King William-st., London; Jules Decoue, No. 48 Rue Notre Dame des Victoires, Paris; John G. Dale, No. 111 Walnut-st., Philadelphia; or to JOHN G. DALE, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

LONDON AND NEW-YORK STEAMSHIP LINE.

Passage to London or Brest, $110, $75 and $30 currency. Excursion tickets at reduced rates available for six months.

ATALANTA, Capt. PINKHAM, from New-York, Mar. 30.
BELLONA, Capt. DIXON, from New-York, April 13.
CELLA, Capt. GLEADELL, from New-York, April 27.
WM. PENN, Capt. BILLINGE, from New-York, May 11.

The elegant British iron steamship ATALANTA will leave Pier No. 3 North River, for London, calling at Brest, on SATURDAY, March 30, at 12 M.

Until further notice all the steamers of this line will call at Brest to land passengers. Tickets sold through by rail to Paris at 25 per cent. less than regular rates.

Freight will be taken and through bills of lading given to Havre, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Amsterdam, and Dunkirk.

For passage apply to ROBERT N. CLARK, No. 26 Broadway.

For freight apply at No. 54 South-st.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.

The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's new steamer CORSICA, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf, at Jersey City, on

SATURDAY......March 23 | SATURDAY......April 20

At noon.

Passage money to Nassau......$45
Passage money to Havana......50

Payable in gold or its equivalent.

For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

EVERY SATURDAY, AT 3 P. M., FROM PIER No. 4 NORTH RIVER.

The elegant side-wheel steamships

COLUMBIA......BARTON......SATURDAY, Mar. 23
MORRO CASTLE......ADAMS......SATURDAY, Mar. 30
EAGLE......GREENE......SATURDAY, April 6

GARRISON & ALLEN, Ag'ts, 5 Bowling-green, N. Y.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—Citizens about to travel abroad may procure passports from A. C. WILLMARTH, U. S. Passport Agent, No. 41 Chambers-st.

SHIPPING.

1867. HO! FOR THE GOLD MINES! 1867.

THE MONTANA AND IDAHO TRANSPORTATION LINE

WILL GIVE THROUGH BILLS LADING TO FORT BENTON, HELENA, VIRGINIA CITY, BANNOCK CITY, DIAMOND CITY, DEER LODGE, AND ALL POINTS IN THE MINING DISTRICTS.

All steamers of this line class A No. 1. We have our own trains to fulfill our contracts.

The A No. 1 light draught steamer AMELIA POE, THOMAS POE, master, will leave SATURDAY, March 16, (or as soon as navigation is open to Omaha.)

The A No. 1 light draught steamer YORKTOWN, G. W. EBERT, master, will leave on SATURDAY, March 23.

The A No. 1 light-draught steamer NYMPH NO. 2, CHARLES HARTON, Master, will leave ——, March 24.

The A. No. 1 light draught steamer G. A. THOMPSON, will leave TUESDAY, March 26.

The A No. 1 light draught steamer DEER LODGE, ——, master, will leave WEDNESDAY, April 3.

The A No. 1 light-draught steamer BERTHA, W. B. PERSHEL, master, will leave April 5.

The other boats of the line will be started during the season, as may be required.

For freight or passage, apply to J. EAGER, Agent, No. 41 Broad-st.; or JOHN G. COPELIN, Agent, S. E. corner Maine and Olive sts., St. Louis, Mo.

NEW-YORK & BREMEN STEAMSHIP CO.

THE FIRST-CLASS U. S. MAIL STEAMSHIP ATLANTIC, CHAS. HOYER, Master, will leave Pier 46 N. R., on Saturday, April 6 at 8 A.M., FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN, taking passengers to Southampton, London, Havre and Bremen, at the following rates, payable in gold or its equivalent in currency:

First cabin, $110; second cabin, $65; steerage, $35. From Bremen, Southampton and Havre to New-York, first cabin, $110; second cabin, $75; steerage, 43.

EXCURSION TICKETS OUT AND HOME.

First cabin, $210; second cabin, $130; steerage, $70.

BALTIC, Capt. A. G. JONES, will follow......April 20
WESTERN METROPOLIS, Capt. WM. WEIR......May 4

For freight or passage apply to ISAAC TAYLOR, President, No. 40 Broadway.

GRAND EXCURSION.

TO THE PARIS EXPOSITION.

The new and first-class ocean-going iron steamship HAVANA, 2,000 tons burden, STEPHEN WHITMAN, Commander, will make an excursion from New-York to Havre and back, sailing from Pier No. 46 North River, on WEDNESDAY, April 17, at 12 o'clock M., taking passengers for Paris, London and Bremen. Returning, will sail from Havre on June 6, giving passengers holding excursion tickets about six weeks in Europe.

This magnificent steamship is divided into water-tight compartments, and has been newly furnished and elegantly fitted up expressly for this voyage.

The HAVANA will carry only first-class passengers.

An experienced surgeon on board.

Price of passage, in currency, to Havre, $150 and $175. To Havre and return, $250 and $300, according to size of state-room.

For further particulars and passage apply to the agents,
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., No. 62 South-st., or MERCHANTS' UNION EXPRESS CO., Corner of Broadway and Franklin-st.

STEAM COMMUNICATION BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND AUSTRALASIA.

VIA PANAMA.

The Panama, New-Zealand and Australian Royal Mail Company dispatch a steamer on the 24th of each month from Panama to Wellington, N. Z., and the Australian Colonies, connecting with the steamer of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company leaving New-York for Aspinwall (Colon) on the 11th of each month. First and second class passengers will be conveyed under through tickets at the following rates: From New-York to ports in New-Zealand, or to Sydney or Melbourne, $340 to $364 for first class, and $218 to $243 for second class, payable in United States gold coin.

Special steamers run to the newly-discovered gold region of Hokitika, New-Zealand.

Arrangements are now completed for issuing through bills of lading. Freight payable here.

For further information, application to be made to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, No. 59 Wall-st., or to CHARLES W. WEST, Agent, No. 23 William-st., New-York.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE

TO CALIFORNIA,

CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL VIA PANAMA RAILROAD.

Steamers leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock, noon, as follows:

APRIL 1.—NEW-YORK, Capt. JEFF. MAURY, connecting with CONSTITUTION, Capt. LAPIDGE.

APRIL 11.—HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. A. G. GRAY, connecting with GOLDEN AGE, Capt. WATKINS.

APRIL 20.—OCEAN QUEEN, Capt. T. A. HARRIS, connecting with MONTANA, Capt. SUTTON.

All departures touch at Acapulco; those of 1st and 21st connect at Panama with steamers for South Pacific ports; 1st and 11th for Central American Ports, and those of 1st touch at Manzanillo.

Departure of 11th each month connects with the new steam line from Panama to Australia and New-Zealand.

Steamer of March 11, 1867, will connect with the Company's steamer COLORADO, to leave San Francisco for Yokohama and Hong Kong, on April 3, 1867.

100 pounds baggage allowed each adult. Medicines and attendance free.

For passage tickets and all further information apply at the office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st., North River, New-York. F. R. BABY, Agent.

NORTH AMERICAN STEAMSHIP CO.

OPPOSITION LINE TO CALIFORNIA, VIA NICARAGUA EVERY TWENTY DAYS.

Will dispatch the first-class steamships

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Capt. SMITH, March 30,
SAN FRANCISCO, Capt. BEHM, April 20,

From Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st., at noon, with passengers and freight at very low rates. Connecting on the Pacific Ocean with the fine steamships

MOSES TAYLOR, Capt. BLETHEN, and AMERICA, Capt. WAKEMAN.

For further information, apply to the North American Steamship Company.

WM. H. WEBB, President, No. 54 Exchange-place, N. Y.
D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent, No. 177 West-st., corner Warren-st., N. Y.

FOR SAVANNAH—EVERY THURSDAY.

The Atlantic Coast Mail Steamship Company's side-wheel steamers

GENERAL BARNES, Capt. MORTON, sails THURSDAY, March 21.
HERMAN LIVINGSTON, Capt. BAKER, sails THURSDAY, April 4.

From Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M. precisely. Through passage tickets and bills of lading to all points in connection with the Central Railroad of Georgia, and passage tickets with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad to points in Florida. For freight or passage apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 88 Liberty-st.

EMPIRE LINE FOR SAVANNAH.

Every SATURDAY from Pier No. 13 North River, Punctually at 3 o'clock P. M.

The favorite sidewheel steamships

SAN JACINTO, Atkins, Commander, sails March 23.
SAN SALVADOR, Nickerson, Commander, sails Mar. 30.

Through tickets and bills of lading to all points in connection with the Central Railroad of Georgia, Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, and Florida steamers.

Elegant passenger accommodations.

GARRISON & ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green, N. Y.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.—EVERY TUESDAY.—Murray's Steamship Line.—The new and elegant steamship VIRGO, E. M. BULKLEY, Commander, will sail from Pier No. 16 East River, foot of Wall-st., on TUESDAY, March 26, at 3 o'clock P. M.

Through bills of lading and passage tickets given to all points in connection with the Georgia Central Railroad. Freight received daily. Freight marked care of Atlantic and Gulf Railroad will be forwarded free of charge. For freight or passage apply to MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

FOR RICHMOND, NORFOLK AND CITY POINT.

OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FROM PIER 37 NORTH RIVER, FOOT BEACH-ST.

Steamship ALBEMARLE, Capt. BOWEN, leaves every WEDNESDAY at 12 o'clock noon.

Steamship HATTERAS, Capt. ALEXANDER, leaves every SATURDAY at 12 o'clock noon.

Giving through bills of lading to all points on the Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad and its connections.

Bills of lading signed on the pier.

For freight or passage apply to the office on the pier, or to N. L. McCREADY, President, No. 187 Greenwich-st., corner of Dey-st.

THE OLD LINE FOR RICHMOND, NORFOLK AND CITY POINT.

From Pier No. 21, North River.

Steamship SARATOGA, Capt. KING, leaves every WEDNESDAY, at 3 P. M.

Steamship NIAGARA, Capt. S. BLAKEMAN, every SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.

G. HEINEKEN & PALMORE, No. 115 Broadway, Agents.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS—BLACK STAR LINE.

The steamship MARMION, Capt. CROWELL, will leave on SATURDAY, March 23, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 o'clock precisely.

For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to R. LOWDEN, Agent, Corner Cedar and West sts.

DAVID McCOARD, Agent in New-Orleans.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.—ATLANtic Coast Mail Steamship Company's new light-draft sidewheel steamship RALEIGH, Capt. MARSHMAN.

Owing to the storm this steamer, having been unavoidably detained, will positively sail for the above port on SATURDAY NEXT, 23d of March, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 36 North River.

For freight or passage having unsurpassed accommodations. Apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.

STAR LINE FOR NEW-ORLEANS.—THE NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S fine ocean steamers will leave Pier No. 46 North River, at 3 P. M., as follows:

MARIPOSA, on SATURDAY, March 23.
MISSOURI, on SATURDAY, March 30.
MATANZAS, on SATURDAY, April 6.

All bills of lading signed at the office upon the pier.

For freight or passage apply to C. K. GARRISON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NEW ORLEANS DIRECT.

The new and first-class steamship GEORGE WASHINGTON, Capt. E. V. GAGER, will leave Pier No. 9 North River on SATURDAY, March 23, at 3 o'clock P. M.

For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

The GEORGE CROMWELL will follow March 30.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.

THE PEOPLE'S MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

The regular and popular steamship EMILY B. SOUDER, Capt. LOCKWOOD, will leave on WEDNESDAY, March 27, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 36 North River, landing freight on SATURDAY MORNING at Charleston.

Through tickets and bills of lading issued to all points South, in connection with the South Carolina Railroad. LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, 88 Liberty-st.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.—The fast and reliable steamship GRANADA is now receiving freight and will be dispatched on SATURDAY, March 23, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 14 East River, connecting at Charleston with the steamer DICTATOR for the Florida Ports. Through bills of lading and passage tickets issued to all points on the South Carolina and connecting railroads. ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—U. States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, 262 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

ONLY AMERICAN LINE TO ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

The New-York and Havre Steamship Company's first-class steamships ARAGO and FULTON, in connection with the New-York Mail Steamship Company's steamers MISSISSIPPI and GUIDING STAR, to Havre, carrying the United States mails, from Pier No. 46 North River, at noon, on the following days, calling at Falmouth:

GUIDING STAR......E. Van Sice......Saturday, March 30
ARAGO......H. A. Gadsden......Saturday, April 13
MISSISSIPPI......C. Sumner......Saturday, April 27
FULTON......C. S. Townsend......Saturday, May 11
GUIDING STAR......E. Van Sice......Saturday, May 25
ARAGO......H. A. Gadsden......Saturday, June 8

and every fourteen days thereafter.

PRICES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN GOLD,
FIRST-CLASS......$120
SECOND-CLASS......70

Through tickets to London $5 extra.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The Company will not be responsible for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.

C. K. GARRISON, for N. Y. S. S. Co.
JOS. J. COMSTOCK, for N. Y. and H. S. S. Co.

For further information apply to J. J. COMSTOCK, Agent, No. 7 Broadway, New-York.

J. A. WOTTON, Havre, General Agent in Europe.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 22d of every month:

MERRIMAC, Capt. GEO. B. SLOCUM, March 22.
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. L. F. TIMMERMAN, April 22.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, May 22.

These elegant steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagement of freight or passage, apply to GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

NOTICE TO PARTIES GOING ABROAD

English, French, German, Spanish and American Gold and Government Securities always on hand and for sale in sums to suit. Also, Drafts in sums of $5 and upward on all the principal cities and towns of Europe.

DE JONGE & CO., No. 92 Broadway, Two doors above Wall-st.

FOR CHINA, VIA CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.—The Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer COSTA RICA, Capt. W. G. FURBER, will sail from Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at noon, on SATURDAY, April 1, for Japan and Shanghai, touching at St. Vincent, Capetown, Mauritius, Singapore and Hong Kong, and taking a limited number of first cabin passengers. Apply at the Company's Office, No. 59 Wall-st.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

Consignees of goods per steamer *Bavaria*, from Hamburg Jan. 20 and Southampton Jan. 23, (which vessel put back to Southampton in distress,) are hereby notified that part of her cargo has been transhipped per steamer *Hammonia*, recently arrived at this port. In order to facilitate delivery of cargo, they will please call at the office of the undersigned, present their bills of lading for indorsement and sign the average bond.

LAWSON & WALKER, Average Adjusters, No. 82 Wall-st., New-York.

NEW-YORK, March 18, 1867.

RAILROADS.

FOR SALE—ONE HUNDRED NEW SIX-TON coal cars, broad tread wheel of Stanly make; will run on 4 feet 8½ or 4 feet 10 inch track; of superior make. Apply to HENRY DEXTER, New-York National Exchange Bank, corner Greenwich and Dey sts., at 2 o'clock P. M., or to SELAH VAN DUZER, Esq., President Bank.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY Nov. 19, 1866, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:

8 A. M. Express train, via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and Montreal.

10 A. M. Express and Mail train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for North.

11 A. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c., at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and Montreal.

3:45 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping-car attached.

4:15 P. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c.; at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Rutland, Burlington and Montreal. Sleeping-cars attached at Albany.

6:30 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad with sleeping-cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping-car every day excepting Saturdays attached from New-York through to Ogdensburgh without change, via Rome, W. and O. Railroad. Connection at Troy will be made at East Albany. This train will run on Sundays.

11 P. M. Train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-car attached, connecting at Albany with early trains for Buffalo and Suspension Bridge, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga and points North.

A Sunday train will be run via Hudson River Railroad from New-York to Poughkeepsie and intermediate stations, leaving New-York at 8:30 A. M. Returning, leave Poughkeepsie at 3:45 P. M., arriving in New-York at 6:15 P. M.

Also, a Sunday train via Harlem Railroad, leaving 42d-st. at 9 A. M., and arriving at Millerton at 3:59 P. M. Returning, leave Millerton at 5 P. M., arriving in New-York at 12:30 A. M.

WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry:

8 A. M.—Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.
8:45 A. M.—Way Train daily for Otisville.
10 A. M.—Express Mail, Buffalo, Salamanca and West.
4 P. M.—Way, for Port Jervis, Newburgh, Warwick.
5 P. M.—Night Express, Buffalo, Salamanca and Dunkirk.
5:30 P. M.—Way train for Suffern.
6:30 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.
7:30 P. M.—Emigrant Train daily, for the West.

Also, Way Trains for Boiling Spring, Passaic and Paterson at 6:45 and 9:15 A. M., 12 M., 1:45, 3:45, 4:30, 6:15 and *11 P. M.—*Daily. On Wednesday nights a Theatre Train at 12 o'clock.

Express trains run in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines.

WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent. H. RIDDLE, Gen'l Sup't.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—WINTER ARRANGEMENT, FROM JAN. 3, 1867.

Leave James-slip, New-York:

9 A. M., mail train for Greenport and way stations.
11 A. M., for Syosset and way stations.
3 P. M., Yaphank Express train; and on Saturday nights for Riverhead.
4 P. M., for Syosset and way stations.
5 P. M., for Farmingdale and way stations.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 6.25 and 9:12 A. M. and 1:15, 4:22 and 6:02 P. M. Saturdays only at 11:15 P. M. The 9:12 and 4:22 run through to Monsey. THOMAS W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

NEWSPAPERS.

IMPORTANT TO OWNERS OF HORSES.

ADVICE AND PRESCRIPTIONS FOR SICK OR INJURED HORSES GIVEN FREE.

The Editor of *Wilkes' Spirit of the Times* desires to inform the owners of horses throughout the United States, that he has regularly engaged upon his paper, one of the ablest and most experienced professional veterinarians in the United States, whose special duty it shall be to answer, gratis, all questions relative to sick or injured horses which may be addressed to the *Spirit*, whether by subscribers or not. These answers will in all cases contain a prescription for the injury described, and will be printed, in connection with the question asked, in the following number of the *Spirit*. No answers, however, will be given by mail, it being a part of the object of the editor to submit the ability of the Professor who has assumed this department of the *Spirit*, to the keenest criticism of the general public. By adding this useful department to the *Spirit*, the editor contributes to those of his readers and subscribers who own horses, a horse doctor free, and not only to his subscribers, but to every horse-owner in the United States who may choose to direct an inquiry to the *Spirit* by mail. The subscription price of the *Spirit* is $5 a year; but single copies may be bought from news agents from week to week, by those who desire to use it temporarily only, for veterinarian questions, at fifteen cents per copy. The *Spirit of the Times* is a high-toned gentleman's paper which (with the old *Spirit* whose business and title it inherits,) is of forty years' standing, and is devoted to hunting, fishing, racing, field sports, literature and the stage. GEORGE WILKES, Editor and Proprietor, No. 201 William-st., New-York.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR CIRCULAR AND OCTAGON MARKING STAMPS AND CIRCULAR RATING STAMPS.

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 12, 1867.

Sealed proposals will be received at this Department until the 28th day of March next, noon, for furnishing for the use of Post Offices in the United States, for four years from the 1st day of April next, marking and rating stamps of the following description, namely:

CLASS 1.

Circular and Cancel Marking Stamps combined, of steel, about one-tenth in diameter, with the name of the office and State, with type for months and dates in blocks of like material, with sufficient thumb-screw for the same, and with handles of mahogany, walnut or other heavy wood, and of a model most convenient for use. In proposals for this class of Circular Stamps the bidder will state the additional charge per letter or figure for inserting in the circle, when required, such words and figure as "free," "paid 10," "ship," "advertised," &c.

Also, Octagon Marking Stamps, without the cancel, but similar in all other respects to the Circular Stamp, with type for the years, months and days of the same material.

CLASS 2.

Circular Marking Stamps of iron, or any other durable material, for the use of Post-offices and Route Agents on railroad and steamboat lines, with the name of the office and State, or the name of the railroad or river line, with type for months and dates, in blocks of durable material, with suitable thumb-screw, and handles of walnut, cherry, or other suitable wood, of a model best adapted for use, the stamp to be of the same diameter as is described for No. 1.

CLASS 3.

Circular and Octagon Marking Stamps, of a suitable and durable material, of the same size as Class No. 1, with the name of the office and State, and type for months and dates in the Circular Stamp, and for years, months and dates in the Octagon Stamp, of printers' type metal, in blocks of single letters and figures, with thumb-screw and handles as described in Class No. 2.

CLASS 4.

Marking Stamps for foreign mails, similar to those now in use in the Post-offices at Boston, New-York, Philadelphia, &c., or of any other suitable style for foreign mails.

RATING STAMPS.

Circular and Rating Stamps to correspond with the Circular Stamps of classes 1, 2 and 3, in material, handles and workmanship, as follows: "Free," "Missent," "Forwarded," "P. O. Business, free," "Advertised," "Steamboat," "Ship," "Cancel," "U. S. 6d," "Held for Postage," "Misdirected," "Not found," "Unclaimed," "Refused," "Registered," "Missent and forwarded," "Returned to Writer," "Returned for better direction," "Due 4," "Due 6," "Due 12," &c., &c., and of figures only such as 3, 5, 15, 20, 24, &c., &c., and any other Rating Stamps not herein named, to be furnished at a price not exceeding that for "Returned for better direction," when the same is of letters.

Proposals will be received for all of the above described Stamps, or for each separate class.

Stamps will be ordered for the different classes of offices according to the present or future rules of the Department.

Models of Stamps must accompany the proposals.

Each bidder must furnish with his proposals evidence of his ability to comply with his bid.

Two sufficient sureties will be required to a contract.

The Stamps must be delivered to the Post-office Department at the expense of the contractor.

Proposals should be indorsed on the outside of the envelope, thus: "Proposals for Post-office Marking Stamps," and addressed to the First Assistant Postmaster-General, Washington, D. C.

ALEX. W. RANDALL, Postmaster-General.

PROPOSALS.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE,
No. 4 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK, March 20, 1867.

SEALED PROPOSALS (in duplicate) will be received by the undersigned until 1 o'clock P. M. on MONDAY, 25th inst., for supplying for the use of the United States Army, SUBSISTENCE STORES, to be delivered in New-York or Brooklyn, as follows, viz.:

1,500 barrels PORK—MESS OR PRIME MESS—of the new crop, Western packed, in full hooped oak or ash barrels, with two iron hoops. Meat to be free from rust or stain, full weight, and thoroughly salted. Bidders will state when their pork was packed, and the brands; also, the kind of barrel.

The pork to be received at such inspection-yards as shall be agreed to by the undersigned.

3,000 barrels of first quality extra superfine Southern, St. Louis or other brands of FLOUR, *suitable for keeping in a warm climate.* The brands and places of manufacture to be stated in the bids. The barrels to be in good shipping order, with round hoops, full head-lined and bungs sealed.

1,500 barrels first quality kiln-dried yellow CORN MEAL.

30,000 pounds prime NEW WHITE BEANS, well seasoned and dry—to be packed in good, bright, well-coopered flour barrels, to be full head-lined.

10,000 pounds of first quality PILOT BREAD, to be made of good sound Extra Ohio or other equally good *side-branded* flour; crackers to be thoroughly baked and perfectly dried before being packed, and in size, thickness, openings, &c., to conform to standard heretofore established; to be packed in boxes of 50 pounds bread to each box; boxes to be made of fully seasoned wood, of such kind as will impart no taste or odor to the bread; bottom and top of single pieces, or if of two pieces, tongued and grooved together. Boxes to be strapped with light straps of suitable wood. The Flour and Bread will also be examined by the Inspector, who will reject all that is in the quality of the flour, or in any other respect, is inferior to the standard samples.

20,000 pounds of RICE, in clean, good, stout oak barrels, like samples to be seen at this office.

100,000 pounds of clean, dry BROWN SUGAR, in barrels, to be new and of the best in use for the purpose, and be full head-lined.

Bids may be made in bond and duty paid.

2,300 GALLONS of the best quality of PURE VINEGAR, made only from cider or whisky, free from all foreign acids and injurious substances, and of a uniform strength, the whisky vinegar taking thirty-five grains bi-carbonate of potash to neutralize one ounce troy, the cider vinegar as near the same strength as may be; to be put up in barrels, or in half barrels of 22 gallons capacity, like samples at this office. Each proposal must state distinctly the kind and quality of vinegar offered and the kind of package.

10,000 pounds BEST quality of ADAMANTINE CANDLES, to be sixteen ounces to the pound, one-half sizes, the remainder twelves.

210 barrels Salt HERRINGS.

500 gallons assorted mixed PICKLES, in iron-bound kegs, ten gallons each.

1,392 cans assorted Fruits.

768 cans assorted Vegetables.

The cans to be hermetically sealed, and packed twenty-four in a box, the boxes to be well made and strong, and strapped at the ends with green hickory, and marked in full with contents, name of contractor and date of packing.

The fruits will be inspected before delivery.

Samples of all articles must be delivered with the proposals, and referred to therein.

The stores are required for immediate delivery.

Samples of the flour, corn-meal, beans, sugar, vinegar, candles, soap, fruits, and vegetables must be delivered with the proposals and referred to therein.

A printed copy of this advertisement must be attached to each proposal, and the proposals must be specific in complying precisely with all the terms. Each bid, to receive consideration, must contain the written guaranty of two responsible names, as follows:

"We, the undersigned, hereby guaranty that should all or any part of the above bid be accepted, it shall be duly fulfilled, according to its true purport and conditions; also, that a written contract, with bonds to the amount of one-fourth the value of the stores proposed to be furnished, shall be executed, if required."

The seller's name, place of business and the date of purchase, as well as the name of contents, with shipping marks, to be hereafter designated, must be plainly marked on every package. All other old marks must be obliterated.

Certificates of inspection by professional packers or inspectors, *other than the party furnishing the provisions,* will be required for the meat, certifying on the part of the seller their present quality and condition, and the immediately preceding inspection.

The meat will also be examined and passed upon by parties from this office, on the part of the United States.

The flour, corn-meal, beans, fruits and vegetables, sugar, vinegar, candles, soap, will be inspected at the date of delivery, and compared with the retained samples, by an inspector appointed by this office, whose certificate will be required.

Payments will be made in currency or its equivalent, as soon as funds are received for the purpose.

Contractors are expected to hold their goods, without expense to the United States, until required for shipment.

Blanks for Proposals will be furnished at this office, which must be inclosed in an envelope addressed to the undersigned, and indorsed "Proposals for Subsistence Stores."

H. F. CLARKE, Bvt. Brig.-Gen. and A. C.'G.S.

SEALED PROPOSALS

will be received by the Committee on Colored Schools, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until WEDNESDAY, the 3d day of April, 1867, at 12 o'clock, noon, for altering and repairing Colored Grammar School-house No. 2, at Nos. 51 and 53 Laurens-st. Plans and specifications for said work can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st.

Two respectable and approved sureties will be required from the successful bidder, and no proposal will be considered in which no sureties are named. The Committee reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.

RICHARD WARREN,
S. P. PATTERSON,
B. B. MERRILL,
J. M. POST,
H. P. ALLEN,
Committee on Colored Schools.

PROPOSALS FOR MAIL STEAMSHIP SERVICE BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, March 19, 1867.

In accordance with the provisions of the Act of Congress, approved March 2, 1867, which is in the words and figures following, viz.:

AN ACT to authorize the establishment of ocean mail steamship service between the United States and the Hawaiian Islands:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Postmaster-General be, and he is hereby authorized to invite proposals by public advertisement for the period of sixty days, in one or more newspapers published in the cities of Washington, New-York, Boston and San Francisco respectively, for mail steamship service between the port of San Francisco, in the United States, and the port of Honolulu, in the Hawaiian Islands, by means of a monthly line of first-class American sea-going steamships, to be of not less than one thousand tons, Government measurement, each, and of sufficient number to perform twelve round trips per annum between said ports; and to contract with the lowest responsible bidder for said service, for a term of not more than ten years, to begin from the day the first steamship of the said line shall depart from the port of San Francisco with the mails for the Hawaiian Islands: *Provided,* That no bid shall be considered which shall amount to more than seventy-five thousand dollars for the twelve round trips per annum, nor unless the same be from a citizen or citizens of the United States, and accompanied by an offer of good and sufficient sureties (also citizens of the United States,) for the faithful performance of such contract: *And provided further,* That before the acceptance of the said steamships by the Postmaster-General for the said service, they shall be subject to inspection and survey by an experienced naval constructor, to be detailed for that purpose by the Secretary of the Navy, whose report shall be made to the Postmaster-General.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That any contract which the Postmaster-General may execute under the authority of this act shall go into effect on or before the first day of January, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight and shall, in addition to the usual stipulations of ocean mail steamship contracts, provide that the Government of the United States shall be entitled to have transported, free of expense, on each and every steamer, a mail agent to take charge of and arrange the mail matter, to whom suitable accommodations for that purpose shall be assigned; that in case of failure, from any cause, to perform any of the monthly voyages stipulated for in this contract, a pro rata deduction may be made from the compensation on account of such omitted voyage or voyages; that suitable fines and penalties may be imposed for delays and irregularities in the performance of the service, and that the Postmaster-General shall have the power at any time to determine the contract in case of its being underlet or assigned to any other party.

Approved March 2, 1867.

PROPOSALS

Will be received at the Post-office Department, in the City of Washington, until 3 o'clock P. M. of WEDNESDAY, the 10th day of July, 1867, for conveying the mails of the United States, by means of a monthly line of first-class American sea-going steamships, to be of not less than one thousand tons, Government measurement, each, and of sufficient number to perform twelve round trips per annum, between the port of San Francisco, in the United States, and the port of Honolulu, in the Hawaiian Islands, for a contract term of not more than ten years, to begin from the day the first steamship of the said line shall leave the port of San Francisco with the mails for the Hawaiian Islands.

Each bid should name the time proposed to be occupied in performing the passage each way between San Francisco and Honolulu, and a schedule of sailing days, stating the proposed days and hours of departure from and arrival at each port, should also accompany each bid; such schedule, however, to be subject to the approval of the Postmaster-General, and to alteration by his order, from time to time, as the interests of the postal service may require.

The steamships offered for the service must be American steamships, of the first class in all respects, and before acceptance will be subject to inspection and survey by an experienced naval constructor, to be detailed for that purpose by the Secretary of the Navy.

Proposals must conform in all particulars to the provisions and requirements of the aforesaid act, approved March 2, 1867, and must be properly guaranteed, with satisfactory testimonials, that the bidder or bidders and their guarantors are men of property and abundantly able to make good their tender and guarantee. The bidder's name and residence, and the name of each member of the firm when a company offers, should be distinctly stated in the proposals; if an incorporated company, a copy of the charter of incorporation must also be annexed to the bill.

Proposals should be sent, sealed under cover, to the address of "The Postmaster General, Washington, D. C.," superscribed "Foreign Desk," with the words "Mail Proposals, Foreign Mails" written on the face of the address; and they should be dispatched in time to be received at this Department on or before the 10th day of July, 1867, which will be the last day for receiving proposals under this advertisement.

ALEX. W. RANDALL, Postmaster-General.

FOREIGN HOTELS.

THE SHELBOURNE HOTEL,

St. Stephen's-green, Dublin, Ireland. Proprietors, Messrs. JURY, COTTON & GOODMAN. This hotel, which is now open to the public, has been rebuilt from the foundation, on the newest and most improved principle, and will be found one of the most complete in its appointments in Europe. The situation of the hotel is the most delightful in the city. Its aspect is southerly, and from each window a splendid view of the Dublin and Wicklow Mountains is obtained, while it has the advantage of possessing for the use of its visitors, the large and beautifully-laid-out pleasure-grounds of the Green; as respects the railways, the situation is also more central than that of any other hotel in Dublin. The proprietors have spared no expense in the erection and completion of the hotel in all its departments; they embraced every improvement that art, skill and the command of modern appliances have adapted for the comfort, convenience and enjoyment of visitors. The whole arrangements of the establishment will be under the immediate superintendence and management of Mr. Goodman, who has been long known in connection with the Railway Hotel, Killarney.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION ORIGINATED the anæsthetic use of nitrous oxide gas, administer it in the manner most approved by the medical profession, do nothing but EXTRACT TEETH, and they certainly do that WITHOUT PAIN—so 18,000 patients testify. See their names at the office, No. 19 Cooper Institute.

SAFES.

A BURGLAR SAFE—HERRING'S MAKE, and elegant banking-room partitions, for sale at No. 18 Nassau-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—TO-NIGHT.

ITALIAN OPERA.

Director......MAX MARETZEK

This establishment does not advertise in the New-York Herald.

The free list is entirely suspended, with exception of the tickets issued to the Press.

TO-NIGHT, ONLY TIME OF MARTHA.

THIS (FRIDAY) EVENING, March 22, at 8 o'clock, (Tenth subscription night,)

ONLY NIGHT OF FLOTOW'S POPULAR OPERA, MARTHA. MARTHA, Miss CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG, Mme. NATALI TESTA.

BARAGLI, ANTONUCCI, FOSSATI.

Conductor......CARL BERGMANN.

TO-MORROW (SATURDAY) AFTERNOON, March 23, GRAND GALA MATINEE.

Only appearance at a Matinee of MME. PAREPA-ROSA.

And positively last time of NORMA.

On MONDAY EVENING, March 25, MME. PAREPA-ROSA, LUCIA DI LAMMERMOOR.

TUESDAY—DON GIOVANNI.

The sale of reserved seats or tickets for any of the above-named performances will commence THIS MORNING at the Box Office of the Academy, Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and at Macoy & Herwig's, Nos. 112 and 114 Broadway.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—MATINEE.

DIRECTOR......MAX MARETZEK.

TO-MORROW (Saturday) AFTERNOON, March 23, at 1, GRAND ITALIAN OPERA MATINEE.

Only appearance at a Matinee of MME. PAREPA-ROSA.

Positively Last Performance of NORMA. NORMA. NORMA.

MME. PAREPA-ROSA, MME. NATALI TESTA, MAZZOLENI, ANTONUCCI.

TICKETS, $1 50 EACH.

TO ALL PARTS OF THE HOUSE. NO RESERVED SEATS.

Tickets can now be had at the usual places.

SPECIAL NOTICE—THE LADY PATRONS are respectfully requested to purchase their tickets early, to avoid crowding and inconvenience at the Ticket Offices.

STEINWAY HALL—SATURDAY.

SYMPHONY SOIREE.

THEODORE THOMAS' FIFTH AND LAST SYMPHONY SOIREE,

On SATURDAY EVENING, March 23, at 8, when the following works will be performed:

Two Entr'actes to the drama, "Rosamunde"......Schubert
Concerto for Piano, in E minor, Opp. 11......Chopin
First movement, Allegro maestoso.
Mr. EMILE GUYON.
Symphony No. 7, A Op. 92......Beethoven
The First Walpurgisnight, Op. 60......Mendelssohn

SOLOISTS:
Miss JULIA MOSTIN, Mr. W. J. HILL,
Mr. MARCO DUSCHNITZ,

THE CHORAL SOCIETY, MENDELSSOHN UNION, Under the direction of Mr. W. BERGE, and GRAND ORCHESTRA OF EIGHTY PERFORMERS.

Conductor......THEO. THOMAS

Tickets $1 50 each. No extra charge for reserved seats. Seats can now be secured at Beer & Schirmer's music-store, No. 701 Broadway; Schuberth & Co.'s music-store, No. 820 Broadway; at Macoy & Herwig's, Nos. 112 and 114 Broadway, and at the office of Steinway Hall.

THIS EVENING, MARCH 22, THE FIRST OF THE SERIES OF

GRAND MASONIC CONCERTS

IN AID OF THE HALL AND ASYLUM FUND, Will take place at STEINWAY HALL.

Mrs. MARIE ABBOTT, Soprano.
Miss MATILDA TOEDT, Violinist.
Mr. J. ERNEST PERRING, Tenor.
Mr. FRED. STEIN, Baritone.
Mr. GEO. W. MORGAN, Organist.
MR. J. W. ABBOTT, Conductor.

Tickets ONE DOLLAR, entitling each holder to a share in the grand distribution of

300,000 PRESENTS.

Tickets for sale at No. 585 Broadway, and at the door on the evening of the concert.

Doors open at 6¾; Concert commences at 8.

WINTER GARDEN.

EDWIN BOOTH (only time) as ROMEO.

at GRAND MATINEE, SATURDAY, 23d.

STEINWAY HALL.

Grand Concert for the benefit of little Florence Reynolds, MONDAY EVENING, March 25, 1867. The following artists have kindly volunteered: Miss NETTIE STERLING, contralto; Signor REMI, baritone; Mr. J. A. DAWSON, pianist; Mr. S. P. WARREN, organist; Mr. J. P. MORGAN, organist. Tickets, $1.

BUNYAN TABLEAUX, LARGEST PANORAMA in the world. Sixty magnificent scenes, illustrating Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress. Union Hall, Broadway and 23d-st. Open every night at 7; commencing at 8. Admission, 50 cents; children, 25 cents. Matinee Wednesday and Saturday, at 3 o'clock.

ROBERT J. GREENWOOD, Manager and Proprietor.

THEATRE FRANCAIS. COMEDY.

SATURDAY EVENING, March 23, 1867, at 8 o'clock, LE SUPPLICE D'UN HOMME, Comedy, in three acts. LAMOUR D'UN CHAPELIER, Vaudeville, in one act. Ticket office at H. Dardonville's, No. 673 Broadway.

MEDICAL.

TO MARRIED AND SINGLE LADIES.

PORTUGUESE FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS.—In all cases of stoppage or irregularity, from whatever cause, they are certain to succeed in forty-eight hours, safe and healthy. They cannot fail in any case. Price $5 a box. Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by mail in letter envelope.

Dr. Mauriceau guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities in females with or without medicine, at one interview.

Dr. Mauriceau is the author of "The Married Woman's Private Medical Companion," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York or sent by mail, free of postage. Address Box No. 1,224 New-York City.

HASTEN TO DR. KENNEDY, NO. 195 Elm-st. He makes the greatest cures known. Thousands are saved by Dr. KENNEDY'S skillful and improved treatment.—Private diseases cured in the shortest possible time by Dr. KENNEDY, No. 195 Elm-st., New-York. Dr. KENNEDY, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain remedies for diseases of a private character. In 28 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other can or will, and those who have been robbed, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor. Persons at a distance address Dr. G. KENNEDY, 195 Elm-st. Call or write.

CONFIDENTIAL MEDICAL AND SURGICAL Consultations.—R. COBBETT, M. D., member of the N. Y. University Medical College, and R. C. Surgeons, London, can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on private diseases at his office No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., having a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place; from a long and extended practice of over 30 years in the above specialty, he is enabled to guarantee speedy and permanent cures, or make no charge. N. B.—Dr. C gives special attention to the treatment of stricture nervous and general debility, and all their complications.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—Caution.—None genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle. Sole manufacturer, J. T. DAVENPORT, No. 33 Great Russell-st., Bloomsbury, London. The immense demand enables the proprietors to reduce the price; it is now sold in bottles, 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d and 11s.

Agents in New-York, J. S. ASPINWALL, No. 36 William-st., and HENRY SMITH, No. 37 Nassau-st.

TO MARRIED LADIES.—MADAME RESTELL, Professor of Midwifery over 30 years, guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all obstructions from whatever cause, with or without medicine, at one interview, or by mail. Her INFALLIBLE FRENCH MONTHLY PILLS, No. 1, price $1, or No. 2, price $5, which are four degrees stronger, and can never fail, are safe and healthy. Office No. 64 West 34th-st., near 6th-av., or sent by mail. Address Box 2,379 New-York Post-office. Also sold at Druggist's, No. 152 Greenwich st.

THE FEMALE'S FRIEND IN NEED.—Diseases of females exclusively treated at Dr. DUBOIS' office, No. 38 3d-av., near 10th-st.; remedies for female derangements from $1 to $5; relief guaranteed in all cases; consultations and letters confidential; advice gratis; patients from a distance provided with board, nursing and exclusive attendance. Ladies' private advice (letter) free; send for it and escape imposition; electricity scientifically applied; open till 7 P. M. One interview only required for patients from a distance.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained in three days by using Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. Restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to Marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. Office, 195 Elm-st.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of thirty-two years devoted to the treatment of diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. COOPER to make speedy cures. The victims of misplaced confidence can call with the certainty of being cured, or no charge made.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood stated publicly in Court that Dr. J. Collis Browne was undoubtedly the inventor of Chlorodyne, that the whole story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, and he regretted to say it had been sworn to. (See the *Times*, July 13, 1864.)

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—The Right Hon. Earl Russell communicated to the College of Physicians and J. T. Davenport that he had received information to the effect that the only remedy of any service in cholera was Chlorodyne. (See *Lancet*, Dec. 31, 1864.)

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—Extract from *Medical Times*, Jan. 12, 1866: "Is prescribed by scores of orthodox medical practitioners. Of course it would not be thus singularly popular did it not 'supply a want and fill a place.'"

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is the best and most certain remedy in coughs, colds, asthma, consumption, neuralgia, rheumatism, &c.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is a certain cure in cholera, dysentery, diarrhœa, cholic, &c.

GENTLEMEN REQUIRING MEDICAL aid will find it to their interest to consult Dr. WEST, an old and experienced practitioner, when their health will be speedily restored. Office No. 545 Broadway.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP IS THE only remedy that will root out poisonous virus of a certain disease: all others dry it in the blood. No. 3 Division-street. Price $3, with a book of 60 pages.

THOUSANDS WHO HAVE BEEN BROUGHT to the verge of the grave by improper treatment, have been restored to health, strength and vigor by Doctor HUNTER, No. 3 Division-st., since 1834.

DR. HUNTER CAN CURE WORST cases of certain diseases, without mercury, in shorter time than any other physician, or no pay taken. No. 3 Division-st. Book of sixty pages, gratis.

DR. HUNTER'S BOTANIC CORDIAL restores vigor of youth in one week; gives health and strength to the most debilitated. $5 per vial. No. 3 Division-st. Book on nervous debility, 60 pages, gratis.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS, for both married and single ladies, are the very best thing known, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in case of obstruction from any cause. Expressly for obstinate cases. Dr. POWERS, No. 195 Elm-st.

LADIES' BENEFACTOR, GREAT FEMALE REGULATOR.—Dr. Powers' Periodical Drops; best thing known; a cure at one trial. Office, No. 195 Elm-st.

A CURE AT ONE INTERVIEW FOR married ladies, by Dr. POWERS. Office, No. 195 Elm-st.: his Periodical Drops guaranteed effectual.

A YOUTHFUL VIGOR AND MANHOOD regained—use Dr. POWERS' ELIXIR, especially all contemplating marriage. Office No. 195 Elm-st.

LADIES CAN ALWAYS RELY ON DR. POWERS' Unfailing French Periodical Drops and Pills; one interview sufficient. Office, No. 195 Elm-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AND VAN AMBURGH'S MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE COMBINATION,

Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.

THE GRAND LOCAL SENSATIONAL DRAMA.

EVERY AFTERNOON AT 2; EVENING AT 7 3-4.

OUR TENEMENT-HOUSES.

Being a truthful and THRILLING PICTURE OF NEW-YORK LIFE.

On exhibition at all hours, the ENTIRE VAN AMBURGH COLLECTION OF LIVING WILD ANIMALS.

GREAT LIVING CURIOSITIES!

MME. HINES, THE BEARDED LADY. A GIANT AND GIANTESS, A LEOPARD CHILD, TWO DWARFS, CIRCASSIAN GIRL, GORDON CUMMING'S COLLECTION, COSMORAMAS, LEARNED SEAL, HAPPY FAMILY, GRAND AQUARIA, HISTORICAL RELICS, OVER 850,000 OTHER CURIOSITIES.

Admission, 30 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.

WOOD'S THEATRE

No. 514 Broadway, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel.

MONDAY EVENING, MARCH 25, 1867.

First appearance in New-York of the talented artists, MR. AND MRS. F. M. BATES, supported by a Company of sterling ability, when will be produced Mr. J. Schonberg's entirely original and sensational play entitled OSCAR, THE HALF BLOOD.

BOWERY THEATRE.

MRS. G. C. HOWARD

For a limited number of nights as TOPSEY in UNCLE TOM'S CABIN.

The greatest artistic creation on the stage.

Mr. G. L. FOX AS PHINEAS and THE DEACON.

The piece brilliantly cast throughout.

All the original music and songs by G. C. HOWARD.

All the original Tableaux and Effects.

MR. AND MRS. BARNEY WILLIAMS

At the Broadway Theatre.

ALL HALLOW EVE.

LATEST FROM NEW-YORK.

Mr. and Mrs. WILLIAMS in both pieces.

FRIDAY—Benefit of Mrs. BARNEY WILLIAMS.

STEINWAY HALL.

30TH GRAND SUNDAY CONCERT, MARCH 24.

L. F. HARRISON, DIRECTOR.

First appearance at these concerts of Miss ROSALIE STUART, Soprano.
Second appearance of Miss MARIE GILBERT, Pianist.
First appearance of Signor S. STRINI, Basso.
Mr. CARL ROSA, Violinist.
Mr. G. W. MORGAN, Organist.
Mr. MALLET, Accompanist.
Mr. G. W. COLBY, Accompanist.
Mr. THEODORE THOMAS, Conductor, and his FULL ORCHESTRA.

Tickets 50 cents. Reserved seats 50 cents extra.

WINTER GARDEN. A CARD.

MR. W. S. ANDREWS begs to announce that his first BENEFIT in this City will take place on SATURDAY EVENING, MARCH 23, on which occasion will be presented OUR AMERICAN COUSIN, and the musical farce entitled JENNY LIND.

Assisted by Miss IDA VERNON, Messrs. J. N. GOTTHOLD, LEFFINGWELL, &c.

He also begs to announce that MISS KATE NEWTON has kindly volunteered for this occasion.

WALLACK'S.

MISS MADELINE HENRIQUES respectfully announces that her BENEFIT will take place MONDAY EVENING, MARCH 25, when will be given, for the first time this season, Tom Taylor and Charles Reade's beautiful play, entitled MASKS AND FACES.

Box-book now open.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.

First benefit of Mrs. W. GOMERSAL.

MONDAY, March 25, 1867.

THE LITTLE TREASURE.

POCAHONTAS.

Pocahontas......Mrs. Gomersal
Powhatan......Mr. Mark Smith

Box sheet now open.

HARTZ' TEMPLE OF MYSTERY.

No. 806 Broadway. Every Evening at 8. Saturday at 2.

Last few weeks of the present season.
Last week of the FLOATING HEAD.
Last week of the GROWTH OF FLOWERS.

CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.

First time in America of the famous automaton, L'ESCOMATEUR (and his) FAIRY SINGING BIRD.

Tickets, 50 cents; Reserved Seats, $1. For sale at the Hall. Chickering Piano is used at these seances.

WEDNESDAY, Juvenile Night—Children half-price.

WINTER GARDEN.

SECURE YOUR SEATS for the GRAND BOOTH MATINEE, ON SATURDAY, 23d.

THEATRE TICKET OFFICE.

Reserved seats for all first-class theatres, concerts, balls, &c., can always be obtained at the THEATRE TICKET OFFICE, Nos. 112 and 114 Broadway.

MUSICAL.

THE WEBER PIANO-FORTE

is called the best instrument made by all the leading musicians of this City and elsewhere. It is pronounced by the National Piano-forte Association, after a trial in their rooms with the first manufactures of this country, eminently the *best Piano in America*, and used by the Conservatory of Music and other high music schools altogether, because of their immense power, equality, sweetness and brilliancy of tone, elastic touch and great durability. Warerooms No. 429 Broome-st., near Broadway.

WATERS' SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS, MELODEONS, AND CABINET ORGANS, the best manufactured, to let, and rent allowed if purchased. Monthly payments received for the same. Second-hand pianos at bargains, from $60 to $225. Old pianos taken in exchange. Liberal discount to teachers and clergymen. Cash paid for second-hand pianos. Pianos tuned and repaired. New 7-octave pianos for $275 and upward. Warerooms No. 481 Broadway, N. Y. HORACE WATERS.

HAZELTON BROTHERS, PIANO-FORTE manufacturers, would call the attention of musicians and the public generally to the many and great improvements in the construction of their pianos. Their "EUPHONIC AGRAFFE TREBLE" has been tested by the highest musical talent in the country, and conceded by all to possess power, brilliancy and sweetness in the highest degree. Pianos to let. Warerooms, No. 99 Prince-st.

THE MASON & HAMLIN CABINET ORGANS.—Fifty-six gold or silver medals or other highest premiums awarded them. Used and recommended by the best organists generally. Fifty styles, $75 to $1,000.

New and second-hand instruments rented on favorable terms.

Warerooms, No. 596 Broadway, New-York.

A YOUNG LADY DESIRES A FEW more pupils for the piano. Terms moderate. Address, by note, L. H., care of Beer & Schirmer, No. 701 Broadway.

DANCING.

DE GARMO'S DANCING ACADEMY, NO. 82 5th-av., corner 14th-st. "Les Menus Plaisirs, nouveau quadrille fashionable," just received from the Societe Academique of Paris.

STEAMBOATS.

SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH,

SANDY HOOK, HIGHLANDS, PORT WASHINGTON, MOUNT'S AND BROWN'S DOCK, FAIRHAVEN AND RED BANK.

FAVORITE STEAMBOAT META, Capt. JOHN P. CORLIES.

Will leave south side of Barclay-st. Ferry as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Tuesday, 5th, 3 P. M.	Wednesday, 6th, 3 P. M.
Thursday, 7th, 3 P. M.	Friday, 8th, 8 A. M.
Saturday, 9th, 9 A. M.	Monday, 11th, 9 A. M.
Tuesday, 12th, 10 A. M.	Wednesday, 13th, 11½ A. M.
Thursday, 14th, 12 M.	Friday, 15th, 1½ P. M.
Saturday, 16th, 2½ P. M.	Monday, 18th, 3 P. M.

LONG ISLAND NAVIGATION COMPANY.

On and after March 15, 1867, the steamers of this Company will run as follows, leaving Pier No. 43 East River, (foot of Rutgers-st.,) New-York:

FOR SAG HARBOR, GREENPORT, ORIENT AND NEW-SUFFOLK.—Steamer ARTISAN, Capt. G. C. GIBBS, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 4 P. M.

FOR PORT JEFFERSON AND STONY BROOK.—Steamer SUNBEAM, Capt. E. A. HILDRETH, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, as per time table.

The new and beautiful sidewheel steamer RIVER QUEEN will be put on the route to Sag Harbor about May 1, 1867.

DAVID WILLIAMS, President, No. 5 Beekman-st.

J. S. TUTHILL, Agent, No. 5 James-slip.

FOR SALE.

On WEDNESDAY, the 3d day of April next, at 12 M., at Hoboken, near the ferry, the Revenue Steam-propeller CUYAHOGA;

full-rigged brig; burden 536 tons; old measurement; built by Westervelt, New-York, in 1855. Frame live-oak, locust and cedar; replanked and thoroughly repaired by John Linn, in Philadelphia, 1864. Is now in complete order.

Has one complete suite of cotton sails, nearly new, and is well found in anchors, chains, boats, &c. Fine poop cabin, ward-room, berth deck and all the appointments of a man-of-war. Has

Two oscillating engines, 36x32.
Two horizontal tubular boilers.
Composition screw, 8 feet diameter, 14 feet pitch.
Stows 136 gross tons coal in bunkers.

The vessel can be examined on and after Monday, 18th inst., at Hoboken, near the ferry, until the day of sale, and every information given by the officers in charge.

H. A. SMYTHE, Collector of Customs, New-York.

MARCH—1867.

SHREWSBURY, LONG BRANCH, AND RED BANK.

Steamer SEA BIRD will leave Pier foot of Chambers-st., as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.		LEAVE RED BANK.	
Tuesday, 19	3 P. M.	Monday, 18	2½ P. M.
Wednesday, 20	3 P. M.	Wednesday, 20	7 A. M.
Thursday, 21	3½ P. M.	Thursday, 21	8 A. M.
Saturday, 23	9½ A. M.	Friday, 22	8½ A. M.
Tuesday, 26	10½ A. M.	Monday, 25	8½ A. M.
Thursday, 28	12½ P. M.	Wednesday, 27	10 A. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &c.—Fare 75 cents. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15, and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

MACHINERY.

PORTABLE AND STATIONARY STEAM ENGINES AND BOILERS AND CIRCULAR SAW-MILLS.

The best and most complete in use.

Circulars sent on application.

WOOD & MANN STEAM-ENGINE CO., Utica, N. Y., and No. 96 Maiden-lane, New-York.

PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES,

Combining the maximum of efficiency, durability and economy with the minimum of weight and price. They are widely and favorably known, more than 600 being in use. All warranted satisfactory, or no sale. Descriptive circulars sent on application. Address

J. C. HOADLEY & CO., Lawrence, Mass.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Lessee and Manager......WM. WHEATLEY

This establishment does not advertise in the New-York Herald.

FRIDAY EVENING, March 22, 1867.

ONE HUNDRED AND NINETY-FOURTH PERFORMANCE OF THE BLACK CROOK, with Jarrett & Palmer's celebrated PARISIENNE BALLET TROUPE, AND THE GORGEOUS TRANSFORMATION SCENE.

THIRTY-FIRST GRAND MATINEE, SATURDAY, March 23, 1867, at 1 o'clock.

ADMISSION TO MATINEE:
Parquet and Dress Circle......$1
Family Circle......50c

Curtain rises at night at 7¾; at Matinee 1 P. M.

WINTER GARDEN. AT 7 1-2.

FAREWELL NIGHTS OF EDWIN BOOTH!

Mr. Stuart has to announce that, as on all previous seasons,

THE CLOSING NIGHTS of Mr. Booth's engagement will be devoted to the performance of a different play on each night, thus offering the opportunity of seeing him before leaving in as many as possible of his representations.

THIS EVENING, FRIDAY, 22d, EDWIN BOOTH will appear for THE ONLY TIME as BRUTUS. BRUTUS.

To be followed by Falconer's celebrated farce TOO MUCH FOR GOOD NATURE.

SPECIAL.

On Saturday, 23d, doors opening at 12½, performance commencing at 1 o'clock, there will be a GRAND BOOTH MATINEE, when Mr. Booth will appear By Special Desire, (Only time) in the character of ROMEO, in Shakespeare's play of ROMEO AND JULIET.

The performance will terminate in time to enable visitors from Staten Island and the neighborhood of the different railroads to reach home in seasonable time.

Seats may now be secured.

SATURDAY EVENING, MARCH 23, BENEFIT OF MR. W. S. ANDREWS, when will be presented, with a most attractive cast, OUR AMERICAN COUSIN, and the farce of JENNY LIND.

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager......Mr. Lester Wallack

FRIDAY EVENING, MARCH 22, 1867, BENEFIT OF MR. CHARLES FISHER, on which occasion will be presented, for the first time in two years, Lovell's popular play entitled the WIFE'S SECRET, with beautiful scenery, stage appointments, elegant costumes, and the following brilliant distribution:

Sir Walter Amyot......Mr. Charles Fisher
Jabez Sneed......Mr. John Gilbert
Lancelot, a page......Miss Fanny Morant
Lord Arden......Mr. B. T. Ringgold
Capt. Brouillard......Mr. A. W. Young
Roberts......Mr. T. Graham
Major Harrington......Mr. Pope
Richard......Mr. Ward
Courier......Mr. E. Cashin
Maud......Miss Mary Gannon
Lady Amyot......Miss Madeline Henriques

In consequence of the marked approbation bestowed on the revival of Tom Taylor's successful drama, founded on Miss Braddon's novel, entitled HENRY DUNBAR, which has created so great a sensation at this Theatre, and in accordance with a general desire, it will be given WITH APPROPRIATE SCENERY, COSTUMES, APPOINTMENTS AND GREAT DISTRIBUTION OF CHARACTERS, on SATURDAY EVENING, March 23, and TUESDAY EVENING, March 26, being the LAST NIGHTS on account of forthcoming novelties.

MONDAY EVENING, MARCH 25, BENEFIT OF Miss MADELINE HENRIQUES, on which occasion the beautiful play entitled MASKS AND FACES, will be presented for the first time this season.

Due notice will be given of the repetition of "INVESTMENT," "DANGEROUS GAME," and "FAST FAMILY," and of the production of Massinger's play entitled "A NEW WAY TO PAY OLD DEBTS."

Doors open at 7½; commences at 8.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

FRIDAY EVENING, March 22, Benefit of Mr. S. O. CAMPBELL.

Only time of Flotow's charming opera, MARTHA, MARTHA, presenting Miss CAROLINE RICHINGS, Mrs. ZELDA HARRISON SEGUIN, Mr. CAMPBELL, Mr. CASTLE, Mr. J. O. PEAKES and Mr. E. SEGUIN in the principal roles.

Only appearance of the RICHINGS ENGLISH OPERA Company in this delightful production.

GRAND OPERATIC MATINEE TO-MORROW, commencing at 1 o'clock, the DOCTOR OF ALCANTARA.

Admission to matinee 75 cents to all seats; no extra charge for reserving seats in advance.

TO-MORROW NIGHT—FRA DIAVOLO.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.

Managers......Lewis Baker and Mark Smith

BENEFIT OF LADY DON, and LAST NIGHT BUT ONE of her Engagement.

GREAT DOUBLE BURLESQUE BILL, KENILWORTH; Or, YE QUEENE, YE EARLE, and YE MAIDENNE, and COLLEEN BAWN, OR MISS EILY O'CONNOR.

LADY DON......as......YE EARLE OF LEICESTER, and MILES NA COPPALEEN.
Mr. Mark Smith......as......Ye Queen Elizabeth and Miss Eily O'Connor.
Mr. Lewis Baker......as......Wayland Smith.
James Dunn......as......Tressilian and Kyrle Daley.
W. Gomersal......as......Varney and Danney Mann.
Mrs. Gomersal......as......Amy Robsart and Hardress Cregan.
Marie Wilkins......as......Mrs. Cregan.
Miss Saidee Cole......as......Sir Walter Raleigh and Ann Chute.
Mrs. Yeamans......as......Duke of Sussex.

FORMING THE BEST BURLESQUE COMPANY IN AMERICA.

MONDAY—BENEFIT of Mrs. WM. GOMERSAL.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.

14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.

L. B. LENT......Director.

MATINEES AT 2½, WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

ADDITIONAL NOVELTY.

First week of the celebrated RUNNELLS FAMILY, who will appear in their exquisitely beautiful, CLASSIC GYMNASTIC GROUPINGS.

Second week of Prof. HUTCHINSON and his TROUPE OF ACTING DOGS, received with enthusiastic applause at each representation.

LEARNED LILLIPUTIAN PONIES.

MLLE. CARLOTTA DE BERG.

AND THE ENTIRE MAMMOTH TROUPE OF STAR RIDERS AND ACROBATS will be brought forward in THE MOST BRILLIANT PROGRAMME yet presented at this establishment.

GRIFFIN & CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS,

Fifth-avenue Opera House, Nos. 2 and 4 West 24th-st.

G. W. H. GRIFFIN......Manager.

THIS IS THE FAMILY RESORT.

In no place of amusement in New-York do such PEALS OF LAUGHTER pour forth from the merry hearts of the audience.

George Christy, Otto Burbank, J. T. Boyer and R. Hughes every night, supported by G. W. H. Griffin, master of ceremonies.

Doors open at 7; to commence at 8 o'clock.

KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS, NO. 720 Broadway.—60th night of the combined burlesque,

Black Crook,	Patti in Paris,	Cinder Leon,
Damon Dance,	The Only Leon,	Water Nymphs,
Uncle Simp,	Sings L'Ardita,	Stop that Laughing,
Susie Brown,	Ilpea L'Estasi,	
Dora Darling,	Macbeth oh!	Grand Agony.

ARION SOCIETY.

The annual Grand Masquerade and Fancy Dress Ball of this Society will be held in its usual splendor on WEDNESDAY, MARCH 27, at the Academy of Music.

For tickets at $10 each, admitting one gentleman and lady, and extra ladies' tickets at $3 each, apply to the following offices: E. Krollpfeiffer, No. 42 Pine-st.; Em. Sauer, No. 45 Exchange-place; J. O. Herndt, No. 46 Dey-st.; John Spadermann, No. 292 Broadway; G. Hanft, No. 697 Broadway; F. Spangenberg, No. 883 Broadway; and for boxes to E. Krollpfeiffer, No. 42 Pine-st., and Hanft Bros. No. 697 Broadway.

MR. S. B. MILLS, HAVING COMPLETED his engagement with the Parepa Troupe, begs to announce that previous to his trip to Europe, for a short season, he will receive a limited number of pupils requiring finish. Applications, personal or by letter, STEINWAY & SONS.

INSTRUCTION.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S

Classical French and English School, with primary department and gymnasium, 5th-av., corner of 26th-st.

LADIES' COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, BALLSTON SPA, SARATOGA COUNTY, N. Y.—The Summer term commences April 17; $200 per year covers all the expenses for an English education. Latin, French, German, instrumental and vocal music, painting and drawing, by experienced teachers. Address the Principal, Rev. D. W. SMITH.

NEWBURGH INSTITUTE, SEMINARY HILL, NEWBURGH ON THE HUDSON.—English, French and Classical School for 25 boys, commences Summer session April 1. For circulars address HENRY W. SIGLAR, Principal.

BOOK-KEEPING, WRITING, &c., FOR BUSINESS.—Messrs. DOLBEAR, No. 699 Broadway, teach book-keeping practically, as used in the best New-York houses. They also remove stiffness, cramping or trembling, and make elegant business penmen.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, Classical, Commercial and French, with preparatory departments, No. 126 West 4th-st., corner of Macdougal-st., on Washington-square. Terms reasonable. GEO. W. CLARKE, A. M., Principal.

MOUNTAIN INSTITUTE—HAVERSTRAW, N. Y.—A select boarding school for ten boys. Pleasant location. Terms moderate. LAVALETTE WILSON, A. M., Principal.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S ENGLISH and French Boarding School for young ladies, College-av., New-Brunswick, N. J. A native French teacher resides in the family.

$40.—TEN WEEKS' BOARD AND INSTRUCtion; no extras; ten young ladies, 12 to 15, and lads, 9 to 12; piano, $10. Reference City patrons. Address ABEL WHITLOCK, Danbury, Conn.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A boarding-school for boys. For circulars, apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES—Bridgeport, Conn. For circulars address MISS EMILY NELSON.

YOUNG LADIES' BOARDING SCHOOL, Fishkill, N. Y.; terms moderate. For circulars, &c., address the principal, REV. W. PECK.

MORNING SCHOOL—ALSO, CLASSES IN drawing, painting and music, at Miss BLACKWELL'S studio, No. 1,193 Broadway.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL, WHITE Plains, N. Y. Principal, O. R. WILLIS, A. M.

TEACHERS.

WANTED.—A LADY WHO HAS HAD TWELVE years' experience in teaching the English branches, French (spoken) and Latin, and can furnish the best reference, desires an engagement in a school or family in the country or an inland city preferred. Address A. P., Box No. 121 Times Office.

THE CITY NEWSPAPERS.

There seems to be a good deal of what market reporters style "activity" in the Evening newspapers of the City. New enterprises are projected, and changes are proposed in established journals. It is pretty generally understood that the *Commercial Advertiser* has been purchased by a number of gentlemen and that Mr. Thurlow Weed is to assume Editorial control of its columns within a few days. The *Commercial* is one of the oldest and most respectable of our City journals, and was for a long time among the most profitable and influential. When William L. Stone was its editor, and Francis Hall its publisher, it had a very wide reputation as among the most readable newspapers of the country, and enjoyed a corresponding circulation and influence. Col. Stone had so far identified its character with his own peculiarities, in fact and in the public mind, that his death was a heavy blow to its prosperity, and though it continued to be edited with ability and industry by John Inman, who had been for many years his assistant, and afterward by Robert A. West, promoted upon Mr. Inman's death from a similar position, its old readers missed something of its peculiar spirit, and it gradually waned in the public estimation. Upon Mr. Hall's retirement, a year or two before his death, it was purchased by Mr. Moran, formerly President of the Erie Railroad, Mr. A. C. Wilson, long connected with the Times, Mr. W. H. Hurlbert, well known as one of the most gifted, versatile and accomplished writers of the day, and one or two others,—and, after some changes in its proprietorship, they have now sold it to Mr. Weed and his associates. As a matter of course it will reflect Mr. Weed's political opinions. Indeed, a desire, very natural under the circumstances, for an organ of independent communication with the political world, is probably what has induced Mr. Weed to enter upon such an enterprise, at an age when most men shun rather than seek arduous labor, and after an experience of public men and public affairs which seldom falls to the lot of any individual. We believe that Mr. Hurlburt will have charge of the literary department and that Mr. C. P. Dewey will continue to be news editor and general manager. We believe the price paid for the *Commercial* was a little under $100,000.

Mr. C. A. Dana has taken the first step toward the publication of the new daily so long announced as under way, in the purchase of Tammany Hall, which is to be immediately refitted and adapted to the purposes of a newspaper establishment. The capital with which the new enterprise is to be undertaken, $200,000, has been subscribed mainly by gentlemen in political position, or with political aspirations, and the requisite machinery is to be at once provided. It is to be an evening paper, half the size of the Times, strongly Republican in its political character, but devoted mainly to news, and sold at *three* cents. Some two or three months must elapse before the actual issue of the new sheet.

The *Evening Gazette*, the latest City adventure in journalism, pushes itself into notice and favor with assiduity and a very fair degree of ability, and will be found a welcome visitor at the family tea-table. It has a good deal of variety, is devoted to social, personal and art gossip rather than politics or letters, and is characterized by good taste and freedom from everything offensive to morals or propriety. Its owners are young men with ambition and pluck, who will not fail without a sharp struggle for success—which they will at least deserve, and we hope achieve.

The *Evening Post* and the *Express*, meantime, accept these adventurous encroachments on their special domain, with gratifying equanimity. We never yet have known one newspaper to be ruined or essentially damaged by the establishment of another. Indeed, the main effect of multiplying journals, provided they are good ones, is to stimulate the appetite for newspaper reading, and in that way each helps all the others. Both the *Post* and *Express* are well established, and need not fear rivalry or competition. Each has its own specific character and its distinct *clientèle* of readers; and if it maintains the one it is quite certain to keep the other.

The Morning Journals are less disturbed by "fears of change," by which Newspapers as well as Monarchs are said to to be "perplexed." They have grown into such large proportions as mere business concerns, the expense of carrying them on is so heavy, so large a staff of men of ability and experience in various departments is required, and the chances of failure are so great, that very few persons are willing to venture upon attempts at competition. In the course of a couple of months the *Herald* will probably take up its abode in its new quarters—the most costly, elegant and imposing building, we presume, ever devoted to the publication of a newspaper, and elaborately adapted to the convenience and comfort of its intended occupants. No changes, so far as we are aware, are intended in the editorial or general management of the paper, for the very good and sufficient reason, as the *Herald* itself, at all events, would insist, that no change could possibly be an improvement. The *Tribune* grows in stature, and in wisdom, and the size of its type, day by day, and keeps pace, in growing venerable and philosophic, with its progressive editor. The *World* is sharp, strong, interesting, venomous, and we hope profitable. The *Sun* does its best to shine, and succeeds in doing what is much better,—giving the mass of our working people a varied, readable, moral, and really useful sheet at the cheapest price. And the *Journal of Commerce*, now that it has no rival in the commercial field since the *Courier and Enquirer* made the mistake of committing suicide in the hope of resurrection, waxes fat and is content.

Meanwhile the Times keeps on the even tenor of its way, in spite of reports which, from time to time, consign it and its managers to political and pecuniary purgatory. It is rumored, though we do not vouch for its truth, that it has recently purchased the residue of the large stone block in which it is published and that, with its usual hesitating caution, it has not decided to support either Gen. Butler or Fernando Wood for the next Presidency. Whenever it does decide, some of its neighbors will doubtless announce the fact. Meantime for it, and all its associates, we have but this greeting: "*Pax Vobiscum.*"

TOWN TOPICS.

Ex-Gov. Fish received a large company of the prominent and influential citizens of New-York on Wednesday evening, at his residence on Madison-square, to meet Mr. George Peabody, with Gen. Grant, Admiral Farragut, Gov. Aiken of South Carolina, Hon. Wm. C. Rives of Virginia, and the other Trustees of the Educational Fund which Mr. Peabody has given to the Southern States. The assembly was very large and brilliant. Mr. Peabody is in excellent health and spirits, and is everywhere greeted with the profound and cordial respect and esteem which his public spirit and discriminating liberality have so well earned. He intends to revisit England during the coming Summer.

The ice question is again agitated. Although nominally there are many ice companies in New-York and Brooklyn, there are virtually but two—the Knickerbocker of New-York, which monopolizes the great bulk of the business, and the Brooklyn City Company of that place. The supply of ice for the years 1867–8 is very large, and the prices should be much less than they were in 1866–7, and probably will be. Indeed, if the Brooklyn company, with smaller capital and fewer customers, can sell ice to as many as call for it at rates much lower than those charged for the same service by the retailers in either city, it is difficult to understand why the Knickerbocker is unable to lower its prices. We have reason to believe that at least 800,000 tons of ice are in store. From this deduct the over-estimated wastage of fifty per cent., and there will be 400,000 tons. Last year some 300,000 tons were used, leaving a surplus at the end of the season of quite 80,000 tons in all. The importance of the ice trade is very little appreciated by the general public, but it is very great. Some 5,000 people make their living by following its several branches, and every family, from the richest to the poorest, needs at some time of the year a proportion of the article. Fifty per cent. of the stock sold is used by families, twenty per cent. by restaurants, and the rest by hotels.

The condition of the streets naturally provokes public inquiry concerning the terms of the street-cleaning contract, on which alone we can depend for passable thoroughfares. In the first place, *all* streets are to be thoroughly cleaned at least once a week, "unless prevented by snow"—and that exception disposes of a good deal of the swearing of which the contractor has been the object for the last week or two. Broadway, from the Battery to Twenty-sixth-street, is to be swept every twenty-four hours in the night, and from there to Fifty-ninth, as well as Park-row, Chatham-street, the Bowery and Fifth-avenue to Fifty-ninth-street, is to be swept three times a week. Fourth, Sixth and Eighth avenues to Forty-second-street, State, Whitehall, Wall, Cortlandt streets, Maiden-lane, Fulton, Chambers west from Chatham, Grand east from Broadway, Canal west from Broadway, at least twice a week, "unless prevented by snow." Streets are to be cleaned for parades or processions on written notice of the Street Commissioner to the contractor. All streets below Chambers, except round the market, (which shall be cleaned daily in the forenoon,) are to be cleaned during the night. These are the leading provisions of the contract, which runs for ten years from its date, June 12, 1865. By purchase from the original contractors Judge Whiting has taken upon himself the fulfillment of these obligations, for which he receives the sum of $498,500 per annum. The Judge probably begins to realize that he has a larger job on his hands than he supposed when he undertook it.

Gen. Grant's *penchant* for fast horses is well known. His liking for a good game of billiards, either as a spectator or contestant, is scarcely less, although few persons are aware of the fact. A day or two since he called at the establishment of Phelan, the veteran billiardist, wishing to purchase a table, and, at the same time, renew an acquaintance which was formed many years since on the Pacific Coast. Phelan was engaged when the General entered the Crosby-street wareroom, and paid no more attention to the latter than if he had been a common mortal. Having looked about a little, the intending customer stepped up to the head of the establishment and said, "How do you do, Mr. Phelan?" The latter returned the greeting, but it was still evident that he did not recognize his visitor. The General then said, "I see you have forgotten me, Mr. Phelan," adding, with his characteristic modesty, "I used to play billiards in your rooms in San Francisco. At that time they called me Capt. Grant, and now they call me *General*." The surprise and gratification of the billiardist may be imagined, and need not be described.

Passengers on the Jersey City and Hoboken ferry-boats are much annoyed by peddlers and juvenile musicians. Chief of the former class is a full-grown man, with a voice like the roar of an angry bull, who absolutely prevents reading and conversation by keeping up a horrid din concerning the virtues of a patent nostrum which he vends. He should be suppressed without compunction. The musicians drone out the same songs, saw out the same tunes, and hold out the same greasy caps for pennies day after day. This sort of thing may not be entirely unendurable to transient travelers, but to the regular patrons of the ferries it is almost insufferable. There is a rule against it, duly framed and hung up in the cabins of the boats; but, like other salutary rules, this one seems to be more honored in the breach than in the observance.

The ladies of the Southern Relief Association are active and energetic in their efforts to relieve the starving and destitute population of the Southern States. They ask the coöperation of the public at large, and solicit donations either in money, clothing or food, as nothing will come amiss. They desire it to be known that all they receive is distributed through the Bishops and clergy of every denomination in the South; and they desire that all collections of money made for their use, in churches or elsewhere, should be sent as speedily as possible to their Treasurer, Mrs. S. L. M. Barlow, No. 1 Madison-avenue.

Opera-goers miss very much the Maison Dorée. It was so convenient and charming to step from the Academy of Music at night to its pleasant parlors and its fascinating bill of fare. It is some distance now from the opera to the nearest fashionable restaurant. The opera season used to be the season of fortune and glory for the Maison Dorée, and the amount of costly wines frequently consumed of an evening would astonish the economical.

It is but just to notice the fact that while the rioters on St. Patrick's Day were of the "Ancient Order of Hibernians," a large number of the policemen who fought gallantly to suppress the riot and maintain order were also Irishmen.

THE THREE-TIER RAILROAD.

A very large meeting of property-owners on Fifth and Sixth avenues was held at the Everett Rooms last night, to devise means for resisting the act now pending before the Legislature to authorize the Metropolitan Transit Company to construct a three-story railroad through the City.

On motion Mr. Wm. L. Vermilyea took the chair, and Mr. Edward Mitchell acted as Secretary.

Mr. Mitchell having read the call for the meeting, Mr. Southmayd said he had been requested to offer certain resolutions, but it had been thought better that he should first explain what this railroad company intended to do, and the effect the road would have upon property. In the first place they intend to take a strip of land 25 feet wide, extending in a straight line from Waverley-place to the Central Park. This strip will be located about 500 feet from Fifth-avenue. The company, however, may vary the location. Those who happen to be in the vicinity of the proposed line don't need anything to awaken them to the condition they will be placed in, but there are others who will suffer as well as they. The scheme gives a most splendid opportunity of levying black-mail. First, there is an Underground Road to run through the cellars. It won't, they say, be half as deep as other underground roads; it will be cheap, it will be near the surface, and cars will doubtless run there night and day. Then there is the surface road, and then there is a road running through the second stories of the houses. Above this will be lofts which will be let out as factories, storehouses, &c. Theoretically, people are to get the value of their property. We shall see. Commissioners are to be appointed to assess value. Property-owners are to have nothing to say in the matter. This Commission will be a sort of Grinding Committee. Property owners will get about 75 per cent. of the value of their property in my opinion. Now for those who are on each side—50 blocks will be taken, 40 of which are built up; 160 houses will be ruined; few of these are worth less than $20,000—the owners won't receive a cent for them, yet they will be ruined and nothing left but the value of the land. The loss will be $2,000,000. Then there are the houses within 100 feet of the proposed line; people can't live in them; they may be used as foundries and machine shops. This is the damage proposed to be done. Now what do you propose to do? asked the speaker. Talk, getting up resolutions and holding indignation meetings won't avail. We must stop the scheme. Three or four of our leading papers advocate the bill, and the man who is now pressing it at Albany was once connected with the newspapers. We don't suppose the papers have any corrupt motive in advocating the scheme; perhaps they do not see the great evil such a road would be. The law permitting the construction of the road would have been signed already if action had not been taken by us. The bill is now in the hands of the Senate Committee. Gentlemen, if the owners of property will put their shoulders to the wheel, the bill can be defeated. If you do not act you will find whether or not it will go through. All are not equally interested, but all must act to defeat the bill.

Mr. Southmayd read a preamble and resolutions detailing the injuries the road would effect, stating that the underground road would provide accommodation for all the traffic of the City, and appointing a Committee of twenty to proceed to Albany to present a remonstrance against the three-tier road.

Mr. Jeremiah Larocque said this thing should be closely scanned. It had been said that the newspapers had supported it, and he had been credibly informed that the bill was drawn by a gentleman connected with the Press. It was a most extraordinary bill. Its provisions seemed framed for the purpose of enabling the Company to levy black-mail. They intended, it was said, to expend about seven millions of dollars on the road. This amount they must raise somehow. In regard to the Legislature, the speaker said they must have known what they were doing when they voted for such a bill as this. It was either a fraud, or the most extraordinarily stupid action that had ever been committed. Every citizen of New-York was interested in the matter. Such a railroad as this would sweep out of existence millions of dollars worth of property. New-York had avenues through which railroads might be built on arches; there could be no reason why such a road should be run through houses.

Mr. Daniel D. Lord said that the Legislature had received piles of petitions in favor of the road, and not a single remonstrance against it. Property owners had been singularly remiss in the matter. The line this road is to take no one seems to know. The cheapest route is probably just in the rear of the lots fronting on Fifth-avenue. Mr. Lord then referred to the bill, and said that ordinarily railroads were obliged to pay money for the right of way, but this road was entitled to pay for property in stock. [Laughter.] Further it seemed that the Company could commence operations after capital is paid in to the amount of only $1,000 per mile.

Mr. E. Blanchman and Mr. McKeon followed in support of the resolutions.

Mr. P. S. Wetmore said that the damage to property by the proposed road was greatly underestimated. He thought it would amount to $24,000. [Several voices, $50,000.]

Mr. Detmold said an estimate of damage should be added to the resolutions. He thought it would amount to $30,000.

The amendment was adopted, and subsequently the resolutions, as amended.

On motion of Judge Beebe, the meeting then resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole to visit Albany and present a remonstrance to the Legislature against the passage of the bill.

About sixty gentlemen came forward and gave their names and addresses, they to be notified by the Chairman when to proceed to the capital.

CHARITIES AND CORRECTIONS.

The regular semi-monthly meeting of the Commissioners of Charities and Correction was held yesterday. The minutes of the past fortnight were presented by the Secretary, Mr. Phillips, and approved. They contained nothing of special importance, the daily reports from the institutions being remarkably barren of items of interest.

QUARANTINE FOR SUSPECTED TYPHUS FEVER CASES AT CHARITY HOSPITAL.

On the 14th the following order was issued, since acted upon, that the Warden of Charity Hospital assign two rooms on the second floor of the hospital for quarantine of suspected typhus fever patients, such patients to be removed immediately to the fever hospital when the disease is developed.

OUT-DOOR POOR.

It was resolved that the distribution of relief to out-door poor will be discontinued at the expiration of the present month, and hereafter all applications will receive a full examination as to the particular condition and requirements, and the consideration of each case, as to the course to be pursued in its disposition, will be subject to the action of the Commissioners.

The object of this resolution must not be understood to mean as having in view any important cessation of aid to those needing it, but as the action taken yearly to enable the Board to make sure that the claimants continue worthy of the support or aid they seek.

A memorial was received from the attendants at the Lunatic Asylum asking for increase of salary and certain improvements in their rations. As the Board did not consider that there were any just grounds for complaint, those of the memorialists who were still dissatisfied with their positions as they were, were called upon to resign.

THE LIEDERKRANZ BALL.

When the Germans desire pleasure, they either sing or dance. Last night, several thousands of our Teutonic fellow-citizens yearned for an entertainment which would savor of home delights, and in pursuance of a time-honored custom they met at the Academy, and danced and joked and feasted companionably, and with characteristic good humor, until a very early hour this morning.

The Liederkranz Society of New-York is but the type of scores of organizations in this and other countries, with the possible exception of an element of exclusiveness, accepted because of the necessity of some limit to the membership. Its Sunday evening concerts at the charming symposium in East Fourth-street, are well known to the musical and literary people of the City, and with many the compliment of an invitation to share with the members the rich feast of song prepared by the more gifted of their number, is rightly held in high esteem.

Annually this blessed band of brothers give a Masquerade Ball. They gave one last night. For weeks prior to "the Liederkranz" the members of the Society think of little else, their fair *damen* share their anxiety, and the *kinder* emulate their interest. Costumes queer and costumes gorgeous are thought out, so are costumes eccentric and costumes quaint. It is not a difficult matter to see in one's mind's eye a pretty and graceful dress, nor does it require any vast degree of wit or wisdom to procure such, provided the essential cash is available; but to devise and procure a costume that shall be attractive, harmonious, proper and different from all others, exacts from the most fertile mind a degree of imagination, persistency, tact and devotion unequaled in the channels of ordinary existence, undreamed of outside the realm of dress-making. We decline the attempt of estimating the number of headaches caused by a determination to excel in display on this occasion, nor do we care to expose the quantity of heart-ache experienced this morning by the many who reflect upon their last night's inferiority. Suffice it to say that this ball, like all great balls, was a success—that is, by 11 o'clock the boxes "blazed with beauty and flashed with diamonds;" the balcony "was filled to repletion" with dashing cavaliers attendant upon their charming companions, while the vast area of the nicely adjusted floor bent beneath the weight of a thousand masqueraders, who beat time with agile feet to the merry music of the band. The exact experience of one who participates in these festivals, partially as a spectator, partially as a man and a brother, is rarely if ever told to the public. It varies, we have every reason to believe, from the experience of those who either belong to the society or to the nationality it represents, very materially. The latter go to the ball as we would go to a pic-nic, a race, a ball match or a yacht excursion; they are at home, knowing many on the floor, known to others, familiar with the habits of their brethren, and "up to" all the little dodges that add vastly to the pleasure of the occasion, and educate one's *savoir faire* to the nicest point of easy participation.

How we go is perhaps well illustrated by the experience of our distinguished fellow-countryman, Hon. M. T. Jug, herewith narrated.

EXPERIENCE OF HON. M. T. JUG.

It was a happy thought that struck the brain of the Hon. M. T. Jug on the morning of the 16th March and induced him to turn to Mrs. Jug, who sat in her easy chair watching her lord and (so to speak) master as he removed the superfluous stubble from his dimpled chin, and say "My dear, let us attend the Liederkranz ball next Thursday." Said she at once, "We will." Mr. and Mrs. Jug were thoughtful all breakfast time, but toward its close said he: "I can't help laughing. I seem to see myself in my ball dress." "Why, what are you thinking of," rejoined Mrs. Jug, "You surely don't intend to go *en masque*?" But he did intend just that very thing. He went to the costumer's and examined designs that day and returned to his wife at dinner time with word that he was going as "Capt. Kidd." his costume to be a red fez cap, velvet cut-away jacket with silver bells, open bosom with ruffled shirt front, velveteen breeches with silver buttons and silver cord, silk hose, patent leather high shoes with silver buckles, huge gauntlets, and slouched hat with fierce cock and flowing feather, a sabre, a dirk, and a general atmosphere of savage *bon-hommie*. This Mrs. Jug thought was "delightful," and listened eagerly to his description of her costume which he read from a paper furnished by the costumer—price $575. Character—Saucy Sally of Skowhegan—Costume—waterfall six inches high on the top of the head, cheeks painted vermillion, high ruffle about the neck, short-waisted Pompadour with Bishop sleeves trimmed with Valenciennes, cut bias from the stomacher to the extreme tip of the whalebone, short skirt and hoops *a la Eugenie*, silk hose, high patent leather bootees tipped with *cuir*-colored leather, violet gloves, four buttons edged with *Point*, long silver ear-rings, ruby studs and topaz pin." This costume, it need hardly be said, seemed just the thing to Mrs. Jug, and with her consent and approbation both were ordered, the entire cost not to exceed $800. Yesterday morning the gentle heavens bent themselves and gave first rain, then snow in such fierce and vehement profusion as to send a thrill of apprehension through the slender frame of Mrs. Jug and cause the husband Jug to be profane. They live in Jersey City. They hired a Jersey City carriage and drove in it to the ferry at the pleasant hour of 10 o'clock P.M., Mr. Jug sitting on the front seat, his wife his *vis a-vis*. An hour and a half bought them to Fourteenth-street, and they were rejoicing at the ease with which they approached the Academy, when the stern voice of Capt. Brackett shouted "Get out of this street with that there Jersey City hack. Don't you know any better than to come, for to go, for to drive in here? Go round to Irving-place, and take your place in line."

Which they instantly did it.

After an hour's pulling and hauling, and screaming and shouting, Mr. Jug's carriage deposited its load at the door. In went the two. Mrs. Jug went to the ladies' room, where her outer garments were kindly taken care of, and a check given her for half a dollar. Her back hair was touched up a little for half a dollar, and her bootees tied at the top for a half dollar. The Hon. M. T. Jug asked for the gentlemen's dressing room. He was told to go up stairs, he did so, he did it again, and then he did so some more, finally reaching a long narrow hall, devoted apparently to lager beer, boot blacks and extortion. He gave his little opera cap to a man behind a hole, who gave him a check for half a dollar, his boots were rubbed for a quarter, and an officious and stalwart colored brother with a stumpy wisp-broom poked several scruples of dust from his sabre-hilt for a quarter of a dollar. Adjusting their masks, the Hon. M. T. Jug and his wife went to their box—a Mezzonine box—from which altitude they looked down upon the crowd, where also their blood rose to an abnormal temperature, while the dust from the floor made them both to sneeze.

They went upon the floor. They were instantly separated. Mr. Jug found himself in the centre of a quadrille set from which in vain he attempted to escape. Mrs. Jug was seized by a "Bold Bucaneer" and whirled off to the upper end of the floor, where her partner terrified her by pretending he knew her to be Miss Matilda Maroon, with whom he was violently but indiscreetly in love. Presently the inspiring strains of the galop impelled the Bold Bucaneer to dance, and will-she, nil-she, off went the couple dancing, and whirling, and skipping like two merry lambs in the clover meadow. In their mad career they met Jug; in point of fact they bounced against Jug and nearly knocked him into the lap of the Fair Maid of Perth. Seizing each other they hastily left the surprised and injured Bucaneer to his reflections, and went in search of their box. They found it, but it was occupied. They politely remonstrated, but the burly oaf declined to move, though he volunteered to treat all around if they would join the party. Again indignant they looked for a committeeman or Eugene; neither could be found, so they went to the supper-room, paying liberally for the privilege. There were hundreds of others in the same room and in the same fix. The waiters were few and far between. Their intentions were good, but their power limited. Indeed, as a mere question in arithmetic, it must be confessed that it is difficult for an ordinarily constructed waiter to provide at the same period of revolving time for the wants of thirty hungry Germans and as many more excited Americans. The Jug got a chicken bone and a pickle, Mrs. Jug a san wich and a cream cake. They drank also some excited turnip juice, and wore their teeth on the brittle covering of a burned almond. They rose from the table wiser, but not fuller Jugs. They went up stairs and met a committeeman. Under his guidance they penetrated the mysteries of the Private Room, where good cheer invigorated and rare vintages inspired them. "Let's go and dance," said Mr. Jug—for by this time, being full of wine and beer, and chicken salad, and boned turkey, and muffins, and cake, and candy, and tarts, and jelly, and nuts, and fruit, he began to feel quite like a German citizen. They went upon the floor. No longer were they enthralled by the chains of American habit. Happy in their denationalization, the one accepted the proffered arm of Sinbad, the sailor, the other solicited the companionship of Lucretia Borgia. The witching waltz whizzed them away—on and on went both couples, dancing and dancing, reveling in the festivities of the lively Liederkranzers, until the City Hall clock struck the hour of three. Nothing seemed too extravagant, nothing too absurd, no one too familiar. Vestals and viscounts, martyrs and monks, troubadors and Turks, Chinese and cats, flower girls and furies, pedlars and Paul Prys, all sorts and conditions of men, women and children, a perfect kaleidescope of humanity, hummed and buzzed and flitted about them without being in the least strange, for at last they were Teutonized. The smash-bang of the promenade music simply excited the susceptible brain of Jug and his good lady; the more gentle gushings of the dancing music calmed the outburst and induced the most poetic motion; the dust that was wafted to their nasal organs no longer made them sneeze, the hot-house atmosphere produced no unpleasant effect. Mr. Jug flirted successively, and perhaps successfully, with Mary Queen of Scots, the Queen of Diamonds, a pretty Flower Girl, the Fair Maid of Perth, Mrs. Partington and the Witch of Endor. Mrs. Jug was escorted variously by John Smythe, John Bunyan, Erasmus, Henry the VIII., Sinbad the Sailor, a Bold Buccaneer and Harlequin. At 3 o'clock they were too tired to talk, too weary to wing; their checks were mislaid, their carriage was gone. The bribe of a dollar secured permission to select their outer rigging, and by Capt. Brackett's order they were compelled to take the coach which stood at the door, and which would take them only to the ferry. Coachee growled at the fare, but Brackett ordered him off, and off he had to go. Missing a boat, the Jugs tried to induce the hackman to wait for the next and drive them home, but he was obstinate. The Jugs were tired and somewhat cross. They vented much wrath upon the absent head of Brackett, and curled up in the ladies' room for three-quarters of an hour. Then they crossed the ferry, and as no carriages were at the landing, had the pleasure of walking in the slush some four-fifths of a mile to their happy home. They went in quietly, disrobed hastily, said their prayers meekly, fell asleep instantly, and are snoring at this writing lustily. Such is the experience of at least one-half of the people who go to the Liederkranz or any other great ball at the Academy. Of the other half some are worse off, some better. There is no work more absolutely wearing than systematic pleasure seeking, and no indulgence more universally persisted in than that same search.

Fifth Meeting of the New-York Sunday-School Institute.

The Reformed Dutch Church, corner of Fifth-avenue and Twenty-ninth-street, was crowded last evening, notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather, upon the occasion of the fifth meeting of the New-York Sunday-school Institute. Rev. J. H. Vincent presided, and Prof. Philip Phillips directed the musical portion of the evening's service. Rev. W. T. Sabine led the usual half-hour devotional exercises, by which the meeting proper was preceded; after which Rev. J. H. Vincent presented a novel method of illustrating Sacred Geography by means of the blackboard, the subject selected being "The Journeyings of Abraham."

The questions, "Why should our Sunday-school teachers receive some preparatory training for their work?" and "What should this training comprise?" were then proposed to the audience, from many of whom written answers were received and referred to a chosen Committee of one, who will report their substance this evening.

The audience were then resolved into a general Bible Class, under the tutorship of Rev. C. S. Robinson, D. D. Fully an hour was consumed in the consideration of St. Luke's narrative of the Transfiguration. A most lively interest was sustained throughout the lesson—answers following questions with a rapidity and clearness of expression that evidenced the most intense application of the extemporized class to their pleasing task.

A telegram was then read from Prof. John S. Hart, LL. D., of Philadelphia, regretting his inability to be present, as per appointment, owing to a sudden and serious attack of illness. Rev. W. T. Sabine consented to serve in the emergency, and for a few minutes addressed the Institute upon "Mission Sunday-schools," referring to it as a delightful and compensating, but arduous work, calling for all the sympathy of the Christian workman. A short speech was then made upon the same subject by Ralph Wells, Esq., whose direct and warm appeal to the audience for support in the mission work of the City was well received.

The Institute was then dismissed with the Doxology and Benediction.

The sixth final meeting of the Institute will be held this evening in the same place, commencing at 7 o'clock, when the following programme will be presented: Devotional exercises, conducted by Rev. T. W. Chambers, D. D.—subject, "Educational Institutions;" report of Committee on the Training of Sunday-School Teachers; address on "Teacher-Training," by Rev. J. H. Vincent; address on the "Secular School and the Sunday-School," by N. A. Calkins, Esq.; address on "Teachers' Meetings," by R. G. Pardee, Esq.; closing address by Rev. J. W. Buckland.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

Suicide by Poison.—Coroner Gover held an inquest yesterday on the remains of Charles Eisemann, who committed suicide by swallowing poison. It appeared from the evidence adduced that deceased had been out of work three months, his business being silver plating, and the fact caused despondency. He wrote a letter to a married sister on Monday, stating that he was nearly out of money, and had had some stolen, and had determined to commit suicide. The brother-in-law hurried down and remonstrated with deceased, but was relieved by the latter saying that he had made the threat as a joke. Yesterday noon the sister and her husband went to his residence, No. 207 Allen-street, and found the room door locked. When an entrance was effected the deceased was quite dead. A *post-mortem* examination was made by Dr. John Beach, which resulted in the discovery that death had been caused by strychnine. A verdict to that effect was rendered by the jury. Deceased was a native of Germany and 24 years of age.

Musicale Soiree.—The young ladies of the Ferris Female Institute gave, last evening, a very elegant and *recherché* entertainment at their rooms in Madison-avenue. The programe embraced choice selections from Mendelssohn, Schubert, Rossini, Duroc, Bellini and Wallace, introducing several of the young ladies in a very interesting and charming series of musical performances. Miss Hall, Miss Parks and Misses Coe, Starkweather, Rice, Rogers, Stout, Knapp, Hustace, Thomson, Weston, Dolan, Lathrop, Roberts and Devereaux participated in the entertainment and lent a lustre of unalloyed pleasure to the delight of the entertainment. It would perhaps be invidious to give prominence to any one name where the rendering was so uniformly charming. If there were to be an exception, Miss Hall may fairly claim to have carried off a full share of the honors.

The New Tammany Hall.—The Tammany Society having disposed of the old hall for $150,000, yesterday morning purchased for $80,000 the site of the Medical College in Fourteenth-street, adjoining the Academy of Music. The lot is 116 feet by 121. The Society have not yet determined on the design for the new hall, but they will, in all probability, lay the corner-stone on the 13th of May next, being the anniversary of the commencement of the old hall. After paying off a mortgage of $20,000 on the old building, and paying the purchase money for the site for the new building, the Society will have $50,000 in hand to which they propose to add $75,000 and erect a building costing about $125,000.

Death After Eight Months Suffering.—Coroner Wildey held an inquest yesterday, over the body of James E. Hope, aged 5 years, who died on Wednesday, from injuries received on the 9th of last July. The child was standing under an awning in front of No. 847 Third-avenue, when Knickerbocker ice-cart No. 91 collided with the awning and knocked it down. The boy was severely injured on the back and lingered as already stated. In their verdict, the jury censured the driver of the cart for his carelessness.

Sudden Death.—On Wednesday morning, Mr. David H. Davis, of No. 219 West Eighteenth-street, while passing through Hammond-street, near West, in company with his daughter, fell dead. The remains were removed by the Ninth Ward Police, and Coroner Wildey held an inquest yesterday. Disease of the heart was the cause of death.

Personal.—The following Judges of the Court of Appeals have arrived in this City, and are stopping at the Metropolitan Hotel: Wm. M. Strughan, Yonkers; Ward Hunt, Utica; John R. Porter, Albany, W. B. Wright, Kingston; J. M. Parker, Owego; Martin Green, New-York; A. Bockes, Saratoga; Judge Davies, New-York.

Found Drowned.—On Wednesday afternoon the body of Michael Motler, one of the hands on board the steamer *St. John*, was found floating in the East River at the foot of Eleventh-street. Coroner Wildey held an inquest yesterday. When the deceased fell overboard is not known.

Sudden Death.—Last night at about 10 o'clock, a man supposed from papers found on his person to be Bernard McCafferty, fell dead in a liquor saloon at the corner of Broadway and Forty-ninth-street. The Coroner will hold an inquest to-day at the Twenty-second Precinct Station-house.

Arrest of Two More of the Alleged Rioters.—Yesterday two more of the alleged rioters of Monday last, named Thomas McLoughlin and —— Wall, were arrested by the Thirteenth Precinct Police. They will be taken before Justice Shandley this morning.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

Robbery of Wines and Brandies.—A gentleman named Emile Goulard made complaint before Justice Cornwell yesterday, that the cellar of his residence, No. 34 President-street, had, within the past six weeks, been robbed of imported wines and brandies—which he had retained for his own private use—to the value of nearly $3,000. It appears that last Fall Mr. Goulard found it necessary to repair and paint his house, and among those employed to do the work was John Woods, carpenter, and Ludwig Nelson, painter. Both became perfectly familiar with the premises, and, as alleged, they, in connection with Thomas Hughes, a servant in the employ of complainant, perpetrated the robbery by means of false keys. Mr. Goulard, being about returning to France, desired to dispose of his liquors, and having received an offer, examined his stock, when, to his astonishment, every bottle of brandy—some of which was twenty-five years old—was gone, and but a few bottles of wine—also of great age—were left. On Monday he received an anonymous letter in which he was informed that his porter (Hughes) was in the habit of indulging in liquors which a man in his circumstances could not afford to purchase, and also treating his friends therewith. He at once informed Capt. Rhodes, of the Forty-third Police Precinct, and Officer Grogan was detailed to work up the case, which he did promptly by the arrest of Hughes and the other two. Woods' house, No. 744 Fulton-avenue, was searched yesterday by Officers Grogan and Irvin, who found a basket of valuable wines and some empty bottles of brandy, with which himself and friends had doubtless regaled themselves. The accused were arraigned before Justice Cornwell, and committed for examination.

The Murder of John Fitzpatrick—Coroner's Inquest.—Coroner Smith, yesterday, opened the inquest in the case of John Fitzpatrick, who was murdered in the Eastern District, on Monday night last. The inquest was held at Firemen's Hall, Fourth-street, E. D., and the room was crowded during the afternoon with persons anxious to hear the testimony. A large number of witnesses were examined, but nothing was elicited beyond what has already been published, namely, that deceased went to New-York, at an early hour on Monday, to see the St. Patrick's parade, and was seen in an angry and intoxicated state in Grand-street, Williamsburgh, with three or four persons, a very short time before he was found by Officer Gildersleeve in a dying condition at the corner of Grand and Ninth streets. One of the men seen in company with deceased just previous to his murder was heard to tell him that he would "kick his —— head off." This man is not known, although the Coroner has a description of him. The inquest will be continued this afternoon. The young man, John Murphy, who was arrested by the Police on suspicion of his having a knowledge of the murder, was present at the inquest, but none of the witnesses identified him as being with deceased previous to his death in the evening.

Daring Burglary—An Exchange of Pistol-shots.—About 2 o'clock yesterday morning, a gentleman named David Wright, residing at No. 67 Wilson-street, E. D., had a desperate conflict with two burglars who had forced an entrance to his residence, but no blood was shed. It appears that at the time mentioned Mr. Wright was awakened by the noise made by the burglars, and on looking up saw one of them in his bedroom. Having a revolver under his pillow, Mr. Wright took a shot at the interloper, but missed him, and the burglar returned his fire with the same success. The latter then left, Mr. Wright following him to the head of the stairs in his night clothes. There he noticed that his antagonist had a confederate, when he stopped further pursuit and both burglars escaped. They abandoned a large bundle of clothing which they had packed up, but succeeded in taking a wallet containing $72. The firing brought several policemen to the spot, but they failed to find the depredators.

The Board of Aldermen.—A meeting of the Board of Aldermen was to have been held yesterday afternoon, but it being pretty generally understood that the candidate for the vacancy occasioned by the death of Hon. Michael Walsh, Justice of the First District Court, had not yet been decided upon, the members failed to appear, and a quorum could not therefore be obtained.

The Late Justice Walsh.—The funeral of the late Justice Michael Walsh took place yesterday afternoon from his late residence, No. 9 Wyckoff-street, and was largely attended by relatives, friends, city officials and others. The remains were conveyed to their final resting-place in Calvary Cemetery, followed by a long line of carriages.

The Excise Law.—John Friend, the proprietor of the Eureka Hotel, on the Coney Island road, and Wm. Mackin, of East Brooklyn, were arrested yesterday, on the charge of violating the Excise Law in selling liquor on Sunday. They were held for examination.

Child Murder.—The body of a female child of recent birth was found by some boys in a vacant lot in South Second-street, E. D., on Wednesday evening, and handed over to the Coroner. That official has not yet had time to examine the body, but it is reported that the infant's throat had been cut.

Serious Accident.—Yesterday morning Mr. John Monaghan, residing at Woodhaven, L. I., fell from a wagon he was driving, at the corner of Marcy and Myrtle avenues, and sustained a fracture of the skull. He was conveyed to the City Hospital.

Markets by Telegraph.

Chicago, Thursday, March 21.

Flour active and holders firm, with no quotable change. Red Winter Extras sold at $12 75; Spring Extras, $10 70@$11 75. Wheat—No. 2 Spring opened dull at yesterday's figures, but advanced 2c.@3c. at the close; sales at $2 11; No. 1 very quiet at $2 40. Corn active, but declined ½c.@1c.; sales at 88¼c.@91c. for No. 1; 80c.@82c. for No. 2, closing at 88¾c.@89c. for No. 1, and 70½c.@71c. for No. 2. Oats active, but declined ¼c@.¾c.; Winter No. 2 sold at 44c.@45¼c., closing at 44¼c.@44½c. Rye firm but quiet; No. 1, $1 26@$1 27; No. 2, fresh receipts, 23½c. Barley easier but unsettled; 14,000 bushels sold at 76c.@79c. for No. 2, and 58c.@62c. for rejected. Provisions firmer, but the demand is limited. Mess Pork sold at $22 25@$22 50. Mess Beef, $15 50@$17. Short Rib Sides, 10¾c., loose. Hams, in tierces, $3. Lard—Country Kettle, 12c.; Prime City Steam, 12¾c. Live Hogs moderately active, but declined 5c.@10c.; sales range from $6 85@$7 80. Dressed Hogs are in good demand for shipping; sales at $9 25@$10. Receipts—2,600 bbls. Flour, 5,000 centals Wheat, 16,000 centals Corn, 3,000 centals Oats, 4,000 Hogs. Shipments—7,000 bbls. Flour, 1,000 centals Wheat, 1,500 centals Corn.

Cincinnati, Thursday, March 21.

Flour unchanged; there is a moderate home demand for higher grades at last quotations. Wheat unchanged, but the market is firm. Corn is in good demand at 73c.@74c. for No. 1 at the elevator, 84c.@85c. in sacks. Oats steady at 53c.@54c. Rye firm at $1 50 for Canada; demand good. Barley firm; Spring, $1 20@$1 30 for prime to choice; Winter, $1 55@$1 60. Cotton dull and nominal; Middling Uplands, 27½c. Whisky, 26½c.@27c. in bond. Mess Pork held at $23, but nothing was done. Bulk Meats firmer—asking 8¼c.@10¼c. for Shoulders and Sides; 8c.@10c. were offered; sales of 100,000 lbs. were made at those rates, and 50,000 lbs. Sides at 10¼c. Bacon firm; the demand equals the supply; sales at 9½c.@11¼c.@12½c. for Shoulders, Sides and Clear Sides. Lard unchanged, at 13c. for city and 12½c. for country. Hams, 13c.@13½c. for plain, and 15c.@15½c. for sugar cured. Clover Seed $8 75@$8 90. Timothy $2 90@$3. Flax $2 35@$2 50. Sugar steady and unchanged. Coffee firm at 25c.@29c. Gold higher, closing at 134⅞ buying, and 135 selling. Exchange firm—money strong at 9c.@12c.

Oswego, Thursday, March 21.

Flour active and the market better; sales of 2,000 bbls. at $12 25 for No. 1 Spring; $13 75 for Red Winter; $15 50 for White, and $15 25@$15 75 for Double Extra. Rye Flour—Sales at $7. Buckwheat Flour unchanged at $8, with a moderate demand. Wheat firm; sales 1,500 bushels No. 1 Milwaukee Club at $2 70. Corn unchanged and dull, sales 1,600 bushels No. 1 Indians at $1 11@$1 12. Oats—65c. for Choice Western. Barley, Rye and Peas are inactive. Corn Meal, $2 60@$2 75 ℔ 100 ℔s., and $1 30@$1 40 ℔ 50 ℔. sacks. Shorts are selling at $24@$25; Shipstuffs at $28@$30, and Middlings at $35 ℔ ton. Railroad Freights—Flour to Boston, 80c.; to New-York, 70c.; to Albany and Schenectady, 50c. Weather mild.

[illegible], Thursday, March 21.

Flour firm; Spring advanced 25c.; high grades held at about the same advance; sales [illegible] bbls. [illegible] No. 2 Milwaukee held at $2 50; sales of Canada Spring at $2 35@$2 40; White Canada, $2 95@$3. Corn drooping; good demand; 6,000 bushels Old Mixed Western sold at $1, and 20 car loads New Toledo on State Line Track at [illegible]. Oats quiet; sales of 5,000 bushels Western at [illegible]. Rye dull and nominal. Seeds a shade lower and dull. Barley nominal at $1 08 for Canada, and moderately active. New Mess Pork dull and lower, $23 50. Lard quiet and unchanged. Highwines dull and unchanged.

Baltimore, Thursday, March 21.

Cotton quiet and steady; Middling Uplands [illegible]. Coffee [illegible] 10½c.@10¾c. [illegible] Flour firm; Northwestern Extra $12 50@$13 75; City Mills Superfine $10 62½@$11 50. Clover Seed firm at $9 50. Wheat firm and prices unchanged; no sales reported. Corn dull and declined 2c.@3c. on White and 2c. on Yellow; quotations: White $1 09@$1 10; Yellow $1 10@$1 12. Oats—No sales. Rye, $1 50. Whisky, in bond, 25c.@30c. Mess Pork $23 75@$24. Bulk Shoulders 9½c. Cumberland Middles, loose, 10¾c. Lard 13c.@13½c.

New-Orleans, Thursday, March 21.

Cotton easier; sales to-day 3,000 bales; Low Middlings 29½c.; receipts to-day 1,700 bales; exports, 3,800 bales. Sugar dull. Coffee dull and no sales. Flour active; Superfine $12@$12 25. Corn declined 2½c.@5c. Oats unchanged. Pork dull and declined 50c. Lard firm at 13c.@14c. Gold closed $1 35¼. Exchange on London unchanged. Exchange on New-York ⅜@½ premium.

St. Louis, Thursday, March 21.

Tobacco closed active at $5@$22 50. Flour buoyant, but prices are unchanged. Wheat—Holders ask higher prices, but buyers stand off; business small. Corn firm at $1 50@$1 73. Barley, Rye and Oats unchanged. Provisions dull; Mess Pork declined to $22 50@$23; Bacon and Lard are unchanged. Whisky lower, $2 13@$2 15.

Milwaukee, Thursday, March 21.

Flour dull. Wheat unsettled; No. 1, $3 97 ℔ cental; No. 2, $3 65@$3 67. Oats weak at $1 63 for No. 2. Corn $1 61 for No. 1, $1 43 for No. 2. Receipts—800 bbls. Flour, 6,500 centals Wheat, 10,000 centals Oats. Shipments—2,000 bbls. Flour, 3,000 centals Wheat.

Wilmington, N. C., Thursday, March 21.

Cotton—Middling Upland steady at 28c.@29c. Spirits of Turpentine excited at 73½c., and stock scarce. Turpentine firm at $3 25@$5.

Charleston, Thursday, March 21.

Cotton active at a decline of ½c.@1c. Sales to-day 350 bales. Middling Upland, 29c.@30½c. Receipts to-day 360 bales.

Galveston, Thursday, March 21.

Cotton active; sales of two days 1,400 bales. Low Middling, 20½c.@21c., in specie. Gold closed at $1 35¼.

Savannah, Thursday, March 21.

Cotton flat and nothing doing; receipts to-day, 1,100 bales; receipts for the week, 4,200 bales; exports, 4,200 bales; stock, 21,000 bales.

Augusta, Ga., Thursday, March 21.

Cotton flat and declining; sales, 80 bales, but too irregular for quotations.

Mobile, Ala., Thursday, March 21.

Cotton closed easy at 28½c. for Middling; sales to-day, 1,500 bales.

[Advertisement.]

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[Advertisement.]

Herring's Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and Herring's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with Herring & Floyd's Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Passengers Sailed.

In steamship Ocean Queen, for Aspinwall.—Ellen Cutter and child, H. R. Green, E. P. Green and wife, Isaac O. Fowler, F. Topletz, John S. Hawley and wife, L. W. Marsh, wife and infant; Rev. O. O. Whitaker and wife, Rev. L. G. Marquardt, wife and child; D. R. Ford, A. Robertson, L. H. Fassett, Thos. G. Blackeay, G. C. Merchers, H. Levy, Miss J. Welhoff, D. Holmes, E. Rittner, Miss Rivers, Miss Wilson, Miss Golden, A. A. Orane, Miss Carlisle, Miss Walters, Miss Sinclair, Miss Chase, Miss Larne, A. J. Watson, James Dyer, Miss C. Watson, A. J. McQueen and wife, H. G. Kuhl, James Isaac, Miss L. B. Fletcher, Dr. Wm. Dutch, J. Huming, A. D. Lennox, C. Perkins, A. Stulfoot, Miss Jonassen and sister, Thomas E. Stanton, O. S. Levy, Miss J. W. Hastings, John R. Whelan, Walter Ede, J. M. Thomas, William Everhart, Mary Sheridan, Margaret Sheridan, Kate Sheridan, J. Allen, Jacob Sanders, W. J. Carter, H. L. Joachinson, Mrs. M. A. Bean and children, T. Hermann, A. Gillespie and lady, E. E. Riddle and wife, Paul Rice, John Culver, Joseph Graham and wife, August Falconer, A. White, A. McPherson, Joseph Maria, O. Clark, wife, sister and two children, Mrs. Pigott, Miss Sarah Bursee, Moses Orcutt, A. Spencer and wife, G. B. Douglass, A. A. Fraser, G. H. Sailor and wife, H. McLeod, C. S. Keatly, John H. Poely, Emile P. Caff, John Bard and son, Paymaster H. S. B. Harris, U. S. N., Miss V. Ricarerte, L. E. Ellis, Miss Mary C. Rivera, Joseph Cohen, Antonio Brousen, G. Verusay, and a large number in second cabin and 250 in steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises..... 6 01 | Sun sets...... 6 14 | Moon rises... 8 42
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook.. 8 57 | Gov. Island. 9 46 | Hell Gate....11 08

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....THURSDAY, March 21.

Cleared.

Steamships Ocean Queen, Harris, Aspinwall, Pacific Mail Steamship Co.; Santee, Sherman, New-London; Gen. Barnes, Morton, Savannah, Livingston, Fox & Co.

Ship Dolphin, Douglass, Valparaiso, Isaac Lawrence.

Barks Virginia, (Br.,) Walsh, Donegal, G. F. Bulley; Hosler Ride, Ponnoy, Antwerp, W. T. Schmidt & Son; Harvest Home, Berry, Havana, Russell, Collins & Co.; Hirundo, (Norw.,) Cappleman, Cork or Falmouth, for orders, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Emelie Ciampa, (Ital.,) Jaccorius, Gloucester, Eng., Slocovich & Smith.

Brigs Champion, (Br.,) McDonald, St. John's, N. F., G. H. Barnes; Victoria, (Br.,) Anderson, Manzanilla, P. I. Nevius & Son; Mary Olivia, (Br.,) Corbett, St. Jago de Cuba, D. R. De Wolf & Co.; Florence, Hiltz, St. Thomas, Peniston & Co.; Hermes, (Br.,) Blucker, Laguayra and Porto Cabello, Dallett, Bliss & Co.; Day Spring, (Br.,) Faulkner, St. John, N. F., J. F. Whitney & Co.; Nellie Antrim, Wallace, Neuvitas, W. Ray.

Schooners Geo. Gilmour, Chapman, Hartford, G. K. Rackett; Jenny Lind, Spencer, Brandford, G. K. Rackett; Richmond, Guptill, Boston, W. S. Brown & Co.; C. S. Watson, Adams, Philadelphia, G. K. Rackett; S. T. Wines, Huise, Philadelphia, Baker & Dayton; Village Queen, Tillotson, Philadelphia, Baker & Dayton; Jenny Tyler, Treilick, Point-au-Petre, H. A. Vatable & Son; Nellie Bloomfield, Hobbie, Stamford; A. C. Acker, Hobbie, Stamford.

Arrived.

Steamship Glaucus, Godfrey, Boston, with mdse. and passengers to Wm. P. Clyde.

Steamship Franconia, Sherwood, Portland.

Steamer Equator, Stinchfield, Portland.

Steamer Elizabeth, Fowler, Baltimore, with mdse.

Ship Southampton, Whitney, London 33 ds., with mdse. and 52 passengers to E. E. Morgan & Son. Had changeable weather throughout. In lat. 46 30, lon. 49 20, ran into a field of ice which extended 150 miles south. March 16, exchanged signals with ship Gosbawk, bound W.; 19th, saw schr. M. R. Miller, on Nantucket Fishing Bank.

Ship Lookout, Nugent, Boston 56 hours, in ballast to Sutton & Co. Will load in Sutton's line for San Francisco.

Bark Freihadel, (Brem.,) Hargesteimer, Bremen 34 ds., with mdse. and 49 passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Has had heavy weather the entire passage. March 8 and 9, lat. 47 34, lon. 48 04, passed through large quantities of field ice.

Bark Coro Coro, (of Liverpool,) Hewitt, Iquique 102 ds., with nitrate of soda to order. Has had heavy N. and N. E. gales the last 10 ds.

Bark Windsor, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Cochran, Hamburg Feb. 13, with mdse. to R. M. Sloman & Edye.

Bark Nuovo Mondo, (Ital.,) Starace, Castellama 70 ds., with mdse. to Chamberlain, Phelps & Co.

Brig Attie Durkee, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Cann, Havana 15 ds., with sugar to Boyd & Hincken. Been 7 ds. north of Hatteras, with heavy northerly winds.

Brig Amanda Jean, (of Maitland, N. S.,) Webb, Pernambuco 31 ds., in ballast to C. Ludman & Co. Has been 8 ds. north of Hatteras, with strong N. E. and N. W. winds.

Brig Ida Cutter, (of St. John, N. B.,) McAlmon, Manzanilla 25 ds., with mahogany, &c., to P. I. Nevius & Son. Has been 9 ds. north of Hatteras, with N. and N. E. gales. Sld. in co. with schr. John W. Maitland, for New-London.

Brig L. W. Eaton, (of Windsor, N. S.,) McNeily, Ponce, P. R., 20 ds., with molasses to D. R. De Wolf & Co.

Brig Don Quixote, (of Belfast, Me.,) Hassell, Remedios 17 ds., with sugar to master. Has been 10 ds. N. of Hatteras, with heavy northerly gales.

Brig Emulous, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Priest, Carthagena Feb. 25, with mdse. to J. F. Whitney & Co. Passed Cape Hatteras 13th inst., since which has had heavy N. W., N. and N. E. winds, with snow and rain.

Brig B. Inginac, Gray, Port-au-Prince March 1, with logwood, &c., to R. Murray, Jr. Has been 9 ds. north of Hatteras, with heavy N. E. winds.

Brig Beauty, (of St. John, N. B.,) Monroe, Cardenas 10 ds., with molasses to P. I. Nevius & Sons. Met going into Cardenas Harbor, brigs Union and Geo. W. Coonan, from St. John, N. B., and schr. Ada, from do., with schr. Nicanor, of Newport, R. I., in tow, in a disabled condition.

Brig Hiram Abiff, (of Wiscassett,) Tibbetts, Sagua 10 ds., with sugar, &c., to Miller & Houghton.

Brig Anna M. Knight, (of Yarmouth, Me.,) Knight, Cardenas 10 ds., with sugar to Brett, Son & Co. Sld. in co. with brigs Crimea and Beauty, for New-York.

Brig Matron, Hillman, Indianola, with mdse. to N. L. McCready & Co.

Schr. Maggie J. Chadwick, Chadwick, Eastport, with lumber to H. W. Loud & Co.

Schr. R. E. Pecker, (of Boston,) Sherman, Arroyo, P. R., 17 ds., with sugar and molasses to Burdett & Everitt. Has been 10 ds. to the north of Hatteras, with heavy N. E. and N. W. gales.

Schr. J. W. Maitland, Colcord, Manzanilla via New-London, with wood to Thayer & Sargent.

Schr. J. P. Augur, (of Brookhaven,) Aldrion, Rio Grande via Newport, R. I., 70 ds., with hides, &c., to J. Bento. Put into Newport to repair sails.

Schr. J. W. Maitland, Colcord, Manzanilla, via New-London, 18 ds., with wood to Thayer & Sargent.

Schr. M. H. Stockton, Cooderey, Wilmington, N. C., with mdse. to Goldthwaite & Overton.

Schr. R. S. Cook, Showells, from wreck of the Cassandra.

Schr. Alquiser, Willard, Providence, with mdse. to H. W. Loud & Co.

Schr. Sarah B. Harris, Wilson, Belfast, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Ruth Thomas, Dodge, Portland, Me.

Schr. Gentile, Henderson, Rockland, with lime.

Schr. Union, Merrill, Rockland, with lime.

Schr. Mary Langton, Hix, Rockland, with lime.

Schr. Mary Alice, Perry, Lincolnville, with lime.

Schr. Antelope, Brown, Rockland, with lime.

Schr. N. Jones, Huntley, Machias, with lumber.

Schr. Urbana, Huff, Bristol.

Schr. J. C. Brooks, Burgess, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Lady Lake, Head, Providence.

Schr. Mary H. Mifflin, Davis, Providence.

Schr. Triton, Freeman, Providence.

Schr. Adrianna, Eastman, Bristol.

Schr. Niger, Hall, Gloucester, with fish, &c.

Schr. Wm. O. Hutchings, ——, Gloucester, with fish.

Schr. Atlantic, Oakes, Fall River.

Schr. Bicavo, Heath, Fall River.

Schr. E. H. Hubbard, Barlow, Middletown, Conn.

Schr. John Adams, Spofford, Rockland, with lime.

Schr. Sardinian, Bolbrook, Rockland, with lime.

Schr. Albion, Spear, Rockland, with lime.

Schr. Bengal, Stetson, Rockland, with lime.

Schr. [illegible], Lord, Rockland, with lime.

Schr. Delaware, Crockett, Rockland, with lime.

Schr. S. J. Lindsey, Crockett, Rockland, with lime.

Schr. Adrian, Everett, Rockland, with lime.

Schr. Eurotas, Ham, Rockland, with lime.

Schr. Wm. H. Bowen, Jackson, Providence.

Schr. Aggie J. Chadwick, Chadwick, Calais, lumber.

BELOW—Brig Cri[illegible], from Cardenas.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, March 21—Arr. steamer Roman, from Philadelphia; ship Le Gloire, from Liverpool; barks Julia Ann, from Singapore; Western Sea, from Messina; Hengist, from Glasgow; Oak, Jeremie; Voyager, Cienfuegos; R. A. Allen, New-Orleans; schr. Martha Nichols, Arroyo.

Also arr. steamer Neptune, from New-York; ship Cowper, from Liverpool; barks Chili, from Singapore; Anola, from Fernandina; brigs Annie Eldridge, from Sierra Leone; Loch Lomond, from Cienfuegos; Beetle, from Cardenas; Charles Heath, from Baltimore. [illegible] Morrison, from Galveston.

FORTRESS MONROE, March 21.—Sld. steamships Chas. W. Lord, from Galveston for New-York, and Mariposa, from New-Orleans for New-York. The latter returned, a heavy N. E. gale prevailing outside. She has on board 150 emigrants who embarked at Havana, and who were wrecked on the coast of Cuba while on route to a settlement in Brazil.

Arr. steamship Albemarle, from New-York, and schr. D. C. Williams, from Savannah for New-York. She experienced a heavy gale south of Hatteras, and split her sails.

CHARLESTON, March 21—Arr. schrs. Minerva and Ocean Pearl, from Baltimore. Sld. steamer Falcon, Baltimore; schr. Falcon, West Indies.

NEW-BEDFORD, March 21—Arr. ship Young Phenix, Capt. Ripley, from the Indian Ocean with 1,035 bbls. sperm oil, 465 bbls. of whale oil, and 4,000 pounds of bone, also 172 bbls. of sperm oil on freight.

Spoken, &c.

Adelaide O. Davis—bark, hence, bound S., March 20, lat. 38 36, lon. 72 50.

Broadwater—ship, from Amoor for New-York, Dec. 8, lat. 9 S., lon. 193 E.

Harpswell—ship, from Havre for New-York, March 9, no lat., &c.

Napies—ship. for Boston, Feb. 7, lat. 28 30 S., lon. 3 W.

Neptune—ship, from New-York for Liverpool, March 13, lat. 42 20, lon. 58 56.

Orient—ship, from Liverpool for New-York, March 10, lat. 44, lon. 48 35.

Panther—ship, from Manilla for New-York, Dec. 3, lat. 9 S., lon. 103 E.

Foreign Ports.

At Port-au-Prince, March 1, bark Albert Emerson, for Miragoane next day; brig Afton, do., John Abbott, of Maine, mate, died on March 1, and was buried at Port-au-Prince.

At Sagua, March 10, barks Stampede, for New-York, ldg. and Anna Walsh, do. do.; brigs A. F. Larabee, for Philadelphia in 6 ds.; Moonlight, dischg.; bark Chilton, for New-Orleans; schr. Ruth H. Baker, for Boston, ldg.

At Manzanilla, Feb. 23, schr. Horace E. Bell, for New-York Feb. 25; brig A. P. L., do. 28th; bark Odar, ldg. for do.

At Ponce, P. R., March 1, brigs Koodoo and Allandale, just arr.; schr. Queen of Clippers, wtg.

At Remedios, March 3, bark Arizona, for New-York in 7 days.

At Arroyo, P. R., March 3, brig Annie Collins, for New-York in 6 days.

At Carthagena, Feb. 25, Br. brig Sarah E. Beatty, Gross, ldg. for New-York.

At Cardenas, March 10, brig Vivid, for New-York 12th inst.

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It is a "MUTUAL BENEFIT" Company, having but one class of members, all life policies, both new and old, sharing equally in the annual division of surplus, receiving a dividend on every premium paid.

It endeavors, in brief, to act in all respects as a faithful trustee for the members. Having for over twenty years pursued this course, it proposes to continue it in the future, and offers its advantages to all who desire to insure in a Company so conducted.

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OFFICIAL DRAWINGS.
KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS No. 235, March 21, 1867.
21, 37, 1, 49, 18, 41, 13, 3, 69, 7, 60, 55, 64.
KENTUCKY—CLASS No. 236, March 21, 1867.
64, 7, 44, 66, 6, 52, 59, 12, 8, 78, 25, 48.
SHELBY COLLEGE—EXTRA CLASS No. 159, Mar. 21, 1867.
40, 71, 9, 17, 14, 33, 48, 62, 53, 24, 31, 68, 20.
SHELBY COLLEGE—CLASS No. 160, March 21, 1867.
72, 1, 19, 76, 29, 6, 35, 30, 70, 28, 22, 63.
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OFFICIAL DRAWINGS
Of the Georgia State Lotteries.—*Publicly* drawn and *authorized* by the General Assembly of Georgia:
GEORGIA STATE—EXTRA CLASS No. 51, March 21, 1867.
32, 51, 64, 3, 29, 66, 30, 52, 73, 60, 7, 35, 44.
GEORGIA STATE—CLASS No. 42, March 21, 1867.
65, 13, 32, 73, 17, 39, 40, 36, 47, 2, 75, 11.
GRAND CONSOLIDATED—EXTRA CLASS No. 61, March 21, 1867.
47, 10, 26, 72, 55, 6, 29, 43, 73, 67, 41, 61, 23.
GRAND CONSOLIDATED—CLASS No. 46, March 21, 1867.
29, 31, 56, 63, 47, 59, 33, 68, 65, 58, 74, 27.
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